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"KING BABY."

His sceptre is a rattle,
His throne is mother's arms;
He reigns a tiny tyrant,
In all his dimpled charms:
Yet round his royal presence
Our loving hearts entwine:
Dictator of the cradle,
And king by right divine!

Whatever be his mandates,
No courtiers dare rebel;
His mother's chief of the household,
Prime minister as well!
In yon perambulator,
His downy car of state,
Exacting, rosy monarch,
What triumphs on him wait!

In purple ease and splendor,
Long, long he seeks to reign;
All hints of nose disjointed
He smiles at with disdain!
Alas! that royal greatness
Should ever be disowned;
Here comes a tiny stranger—
King baby is dethroned.

—*The Aldine.*

THE SACHEM'S SECRET.

"Begone, you miserable little beggar, and never dare show your face here again, or I will kick you out of doors," and Doctor Skinner rose, as if to put his threat into execution.

The boy whom he addressed retreated before the great burly man, though his black eyes flashed vindictive fire—his little hands were clenched, his dark face flushed, and his whole manner told plainly that he wanted the strength, and not the will to retaliate. And once out of the house of the physician he threw himself down beneath the first sheltering tree and brooded over his wrongs.

The doctor returned with an angry face indoors, flung himself savagely in his arm-chair and gave passionate and audible utterances to his thoughts; "The young scamp, to keep coming here day after day. Something must be done to quiet his tongue, or at last it may raise a wasp's nest over my ears, and I shall not escape without a sting. He knows too much, and lucky for me that he is only a child. Yes, something must be done, and the sooner the better. Let me see. He has no relatives to be inquiring into the matter, and if he should fail to turn up some day there will be no hue and cry. Let me see. If his body was found in the river no one could say that he had not been accidentally drowned, even if they took sufficient interest for that, which is doubtful. Then the law and its officers are very lax on the frontier, and—but good heaven! I am thinking of murder!" and he started at the sound of the word, although it was uttered by his own lips. But nerving himself from a bottle that stood near, he continued: "If his father did die nothing can be said about it. Such things happen in the practice of every one of my profession, and if he chose to leave me his heir, that was his own business. The fact is, the brat was always a curse to him, and he will be to me, unless I can get him out of the way. Let me see."

While he was pondering thus the boy was thinking of the same subject but in a very different strain. Young as he was he became satisfied at the death of his father that he had not been fairly dealt with, but could prove nothing. Doctor Monroe Skinner was the only physician of any note in that part of the country. His word was law in all questions of medicine, and it would have been a bold man indeed, who would have dared to accuse him of malpractice. But, had such a charge been made, how could it have been proven? There was no chemist to analyze the contents of the stomach of the dead man—no one sufficiently skilled in poison to apply the proper tests, and the standing of the doctor would have outweighed a score of witnesses before the uneducated juries common upon the frontier at that time.

But the poor boy had his own opinion of the matter. He remembered the last and fatal sickness of his father—his last kind words—the tenderness with which he had always been treated and he could not understand why he should have been left a begger.

Perhaps others thought the same, but they were wise in not expressing it, and making an enemy of the nabob of the frontier village. They knew little of the final sickness of John Manning. He had died suddenly, with no one save his only son and the physician, and the account the latter had given of it could not well be questioned. But he was a rich man—that is, he was the owner of many acres of wild land that would rapidly increase in price, and when it was found that he had willed it all to Monroe Skinner, they shook their heads doubtfully. However there were none to look after the interests of or take the part of the boy, and he drifted from place to place, though often visiting the Doctor and endeavoring to obtain what he firmly believed was his right.

But again and again he had been repulsed, even though the physician made a great show of tenderness to him in public, talking loudly of what he intended to do, and never doing it, profession to pity and at the same time cursing—playing the saint and living the sinner—vaunting his liberality and keeping his pockets closed, and at last resolving to remove the boy from his path, though shuddering at even the name murder like one who had already tasted of the bloody cup.

If he had done so it could never be proved upon earth—no, not until his trembling soul awaited judgment before a higher tribunal.

Rising from his chair—taking another draught of his favorite prescription (for himself!) Monroe Skinner walked to the window and grew still more angry, as his eyes rested upon the pallid face of the boy, who was still lying at a little distance, with his head resting against the trunk of a tree.

Repeating his favorite expression, he retreated beyond the eyes of the boy, that even appeared to him to be reading his guilty soul, communed with himself for a long time, and then finding that John Manning (he bore the same name as his dead father) had disappeared he started forth, mounted his horse, and rode out of town, with his customary dignified bearing and not-to-be read face, when he chose to conceal his emotions.

But it was no patient that had called him from his comfortable office, as soon became apparent; for, turning aside from the vicinity of the sparse settlements, he struck into a wooded path, and went on until he reached a little group of wigwams of the Indians, one of whom—a sachem, by the eagle plumes twined with his scalp lock—he familiarly addressed and motioned aside, so that he could converse with him unheard.

"The medicine of the pale-faces wants more of the roots that grow in the deep swamps?" said the Indian questioningly.

"Yes, though not to-day. You know the boy that is constantly following and teazing me. I want you to take him out of my sight. Do you understand?"

"Yes!" and the savage drew his scalping knife from his belt sufficiently to show the shining blade and the keen edge.

"No, No! Not that manner was the hurried answer.

"Then the trail is dark. The pale medicine must clear it so that the red man can see.

"Your people are soon going off on your annual buffalo hunt, I presume."

The Indian bowed in affirmation, crossed his arms upon his breast, stood like a bronzed statue and waited to hear what more would be said.

Could you not take the boy with you? I don't see any difficulty in it, and well, you need not bring him back again—can manage to trade him off with some distant tribe. I believe you often do such things with your captives."

"The light is beginning to break upon the trail," replied the Indian, though scarcely moving a muscle of his face.

"That's well. Now we understand each other. When will you break your encampment?"

"When the moon is dark again."

"Let me see. That will be in about two weeks. Well, I suppose I shall have to get along with the troublesome brat somehow until that time."

"The warriors and hunters go first very soon, and the squaws and pappooses will follow."

"Ah! How soon?"

"All are ready but me."

"What keeps you?"

"The rest are mounted. My pony died last night. The trail is very long, and my moccasins would wear out and my feet become sore should I seek to keep up with them." And he turned his eyes to where the horse of the physician was standing

"Yes, yes, I see. If I give you the horse, you will take care that the boy pesters me no more—that he never returns?"

"The word of Big Elk has never been broken. His tongue never lies. Does the pale medicine not know this? and he looked in a manner that would have made denial somewhat dangerous.

"Yes you have dealt squarely with me, I own, and if you still continue to do so, will not be the loser. You want the horse—he is a good one and will carry you fast and far—and I want to be clear of the boy. That's a fair trade. So if I happen to find the stable door open and the steed gone I shall ask no questions. But when shall the matter be finished?"

"The pale face will go on foot when the sun shines again, or get another horse," replied the Indian, permitting the stern lines about his mouth to relax into something like a smile.

"To-morrow? So soon? Why, how you do jump at conclusions. No matter. It shall be as you wish, and the fact is, that the thing shall be done quietly, without noise, or coming to the knowledge of any one."

"The footsteps of Maple Leaf are soft as the falling of a snow-flake."

"What has your daughter to do with it?"

"The boy of the pale faces and the child of the red man are friends. She will lure him into the forest, and none of his people shall know that he has gone."

"A capital plan! You well deserve your reputation for wisdom, Big Elk."

"Is there anything," asked the Indian, entirely ignoring the compliment, "the pale medicine would like to have from the far country where the ground trembles as the herds of buffalo pass over it?"

"I don't know. Let me see?"

"He who cures the sick of his people loves to study the nature of serpents, and test their poisons."

"So I do. Are there any different ones where you are going, from what we have about here?"

"Some. But the rattle snake of the mountains are as kings to those that live in the prairie."

"That I have heard. Yes, bring me the largest you can find. Mind, however, that you knock its teeth out."

"It shall be so harmless that a papoose could play with it in safety."

"That settles the matter. Mind you make sure that the boy don't return, and when you come back I'll find means to further satisfy you for all your trouble."

With a few words more the physician departed, fully satisfied with the result of his mission, except that he grudged the valuable horse he had been forced to part with, not daring to question the terms so plainly implied by his savage confederate.

The Indian watched until he had entirely disappeared, and then sought his daughter, and whispered a few words in her ear. To hear a command was to obey, and that afternoon the obnoxious boy was tempted to the forest—tempted to pass the night there, and to join the Indians upon their distant journey. Abused and homeless as he was, this did not prove a difficult task, especially with the prospect of a great buffalo hunt before him.

Provided with a pony by the Indian, and constantly influenced by the young squaw, he came to lose, in a great degree, his remembrance of wrongs and his love for civilized life; and after wandering with the tribe for several years, was adopted into it—adopted their manners and customs and dress, and, when disguised by paint it would have been very difficult to tell the real from the counterfeit. This his naturally swarthy complexion and black eyes and hair favored, and still the more so as he invariably used the language of the red men.

But the chances had been as a thousand to one against such a consummation. It had been the intention of Big Elk to carry out his contract to the letter, and he would have done so had the boy not displayed great bravery and cunning—had not been the means of saving his life, and had he not been swayed far more than he would have been willing to acknowledge by his favorite daughter.

Of what had become of the detested boy, Dr. Skinner never knew. The wily Indian effectually blinded his eyes when he visited, and as years passed even permitted the physician to see him (among others of about his age), and rejoiced when he found that his disguise was not penetrated. Yet the counterfeit Indian knew him well enough, and all the old hatred awoke within his bosom, was intensified by the life he had led, and it was lucky that the opportunity of revenge did not offer. And yet it was coming—was very near. When Big Elk returned from one of his annual visits to the physician, his brow was clouded and his heart filled with anger, He had been coldly received, brutally treated, bidden to begone for a miserable, thieving Indian dog, when he hinted that he should receive a present (as had always been the custom) for removing the boy out of the way of the great man. That he, a Sachem of his tribe, should be spoken to in this manner rankled within his soul, and he pondered long upon the course he should follow.

He saw clearly that the physician would have nothing more to do with him. He had become very rich—the power of the red man had been steadily failing—the great white one could trample him under his feet like dust, and there would be none to forbid. Everything was for the one and against the other, and Big Elk knew it would not answer for him to attempt any open revenge. Such a thing, however, was foreign to his nature. Like all of his race, he loved to lie in ambush until he could crush his enemy without danger to himself.

For many hours he bitterly brooded over the insults he had received, then sought John Manning (who had grown to the stature and almost years of a man), took him beyond the hearing of all and poured venom into his ears, and awoke again, in all its pristine freshness the devilish fire that had long slumbered within his breast.

"My son" said the Sachem, speaking after the manner of the elders of his race, "have you forgotten the home of your childhood, and he who drove you from it as the fierce wolf drives the deer?"

"Never!" was the curt answer.

"Then listen to me. The pale medicine bribed me to lure you away, that you might no longer trouble him with your demands."

"For my right!"

"Aye. I did so, and you have grown into my heart like a son."

The boy shook with anger, and as the Sachem pause, he laid his hand in a meaning manner upon his hatchet, and asked?

"This?"

"No. Let your ears be open—your heart soft as the soil of prarie in the spring time to receive, and hard as it is in winter to retain. He of whom we are speaking loves to study the serpents that most men dread and shun. In a little box in the room where he keeps his medicines he has those I have brought him year after year, and he handles them as fearlessly and safely as he could the stingless fishing worm. He knows that—"and the Indian dropped his voice into a whisper and finished the sentence.

The boy stared at the secret that had been revealed to him, and a smile of joy broke the usually stern lines about his mouth—stern, for the sorrows of his early youth and the habits of reticence he had imbibed made him much more so than was usually the ease with one of his age.

"I will go," he said as length. "It will not bring back to me the broad lands I know belong to me, but it will give me—"

"Revenge!' interrupted the Indian, breathing the word that was most dear to his savage heart.

Their consultation was continued for some time. Then they separated, and the boy stole away from the encampment and hastened toward the village, grown now so that he could scarcely find his way to the place he sought amid the many houses. But he did so—found the abode of Monroe Skinner, watched his opportunity, and, creeping withing the office, deposited an open vessel of water behind the branches of feathery asparagus that decorated the the fire-place. Then like a shadow he departed, and no one one knew either of his coming or going.

"The next morning Doctor Skinner was busy as usual in his office—even more so. He had a professional friend visiting him from the East—one whom he had not seen since they were students together—and was showing him the curiosities he had collected, proudly as he had done his landed property and stock.

"By the way," he said, after the survey of the room was finished, "do you take any interest in serpents? I have some rare specimens that I have collected from time to time, and among them the largest rattlesnake I ever saw, Nay, you need not start; there is not the slightest danger. I have handled them for years without the chance of being poisoned, knowing what I do."

He opened the box in which they were confined, dragged them forth, and in a moment the ugly monsters were wriggling about the floor.

"This," he continued, taking up the largest, "is King. An Indian brought it to me from the Rocky Mountains."

"Be careful," was the reply of his friend, who shuddered and drew away at the sight. "It is never safe to handle such things."

"O, pshaw! I have done so a thousand times," and he continued tormenting it for a time. Then his attention was called to other matters. He put it down, and it crawled swiftly away to join its companion behind the bushes in the chimney—the doctor muttering that it was a favorite place with them when at large.

The conversation flowed on with the olden times for a theme, and the serpent was forgotten until a patient demanded the presence of Doctor Skinner. Then he looked about him and found them coiled about the floor. One after another he took up and threw them into their box, and receiving a bite from several, and especially the largest. But he only laughed at the fears of his companion.

"Their bite is harmless," he said. "I have tested it again and again. No serpent can—O heaven! how came this there?" and he pointed to a little stream of water that trickled from the fire-place—dashed thither, tore away the bushes, discovered the vessel the boy had placed there, and sinking upon the floor exclaimed:

"Great God! I am lost!"

An hour later he was a bloated, disfigured, horrid corpse. From many wounds the poison had spread with startling rapidity, and every effort to save him was in vain. The very thing he had most guarded against had been his death. He had learned that serpents cannot produce poison unless they have access to water—that kept from it they are entirely safe.

That was the secret that had been whispered by the angry Sachem, and the wronged boy had made use of it for a terrible revenge.

THE FASHIONS.

THE DOLMAN-MANTLE WALKING SUIT.

The most attractive feature of this costume is its graceful and comfortable wrap, which is one of the latest modifications of the Dolman introduced early in the fall. It may be made of the dress material, but this fashon is not as prevalent as formerly; a more economical plan is to make a black, dark gray, or brown Dolman that may be used with all dresses. Cashmere, camel's hair, and very soft pliable cloths are the fabrics most used for these wraps; Sicilienne cloth and Lyons velvet are chosen for very dressy garments. The back of this Dolman fits smoothly over the tournure, and we may add that in order to have it fit gracefully the tournure must be worn very high, making the bouffant appearance begin directly below the belt.

THE PRINCESSE DRESS.

Parisian modistes are fast bringing into favor, for house and carriage wear, the princesse dress, which is a variation of the Gabrielle dress of five years ago. This dress is made with the body and skirt in one, without seams around the waist; a great deal of fullness is added behind, and draped to form panier puffs. It is especially suitable for rich black silks, and for heavy woolen materials. When worn out-of-doors, this dress may be draped over another skirt, to resemble a long polonaise. Looping the tournure by cords to form panier puffs, and the swinging cords and tassels on the side, are now seen in many French dresses.

MELON PUFFS.

The old-fashioned melon puffs are revived for trimming some of the handsomest dresses lately imported, and offer a slight change from kilt pleatings and gathered flounces. These puffs are made of straight widths of the silk, joined at the selvedges, and lined with foundation muslin; they are formed by taking slight seams on the wrong side of the fabric at intervals of two or three inches, leaving the space between to form a puff on the right side. As there are no gathers in these smooth puffs, the stiff muslin filling is necessary to keep them well rounded, and sometimes a thick cording of candle-wick covered with silk is used to separate the puffs. Wide puffs are more stylish than narrower ones. A description of one of Worth's skirts will serve as a guide for arranging this trimming. This is a dinner and carriage dress of rich black faille, made with a basque and demi-trained skirt, but no overskirt.

CARRIAGE WRAPS.

New scarfs, for carriage and extra wraps are among the latest importations. The handsomest are made of dark camel's-hair, lined with India silk or with China crape, and are fancifully trimmed with gilt gallon, braid, fringe, and ornaments of oxidized silver and gilt. They are three yards long, nearly a yard deep, are lengthwise of the material, and have a triangular fold at the lower corner through which the arm is passed. A beautiful scarf of this kind is of gray camel's-hair lined throughout with pale blue China crape. The galloon and fringe are of gilt mixed with brown silk. A large Egyptian clasp of dead gilt and silver fastens the front.

MORNING WRAPPERS.

Very handsome morning wrappers are being made of twilled silk and of the soft repped Japanese silk. Wrappers for trosseaux are made of white cashmere, with tabliers of blue or rose-colored silk ruffles alternating with frills of white yak lace. These are lined throughout with thin silk of the color used for trimming. Comfortable wrappers for midwinter are made of soft gray twilled flannel, trimmed with a three-inch bias fold of blue cashmere on which a narrower gray fold is stitched. These folds pass all around the skirt four inches above the edge, and are down each front, outside of the row of buttons with which it is fastened. The buttons are large moulds covered with blue cashmere. The pockets are squares of blue set on outside. The blue cuffs are rounded at the top, and the sash is blue ribbon tied on the left side. Price $30.

DRESSES FOR A BRIDAL PARTY.

An "opening" by gaslight was lately given to display dresses appropriate for a bridal party to wear at an evening wedding. The superb dress for the bride was of sheeny white satin, with a tablier and scalloped flounces of satin, tulle pleatings, and orange garlands. The half low basque had short puffed sleeves, with a rich garniture of point lace and orange flowers. The price was $500. The bride-maids' dresses were of white Chambery gauze that is now preferred above tulle for such occasions. The skirts were flounced very high, and had wide sashes of blue faille so elaborately folded and draped that they were as effective as upper skirts. The dress in which the stately mother of the bride was to accompany her daughter to church was of pearl grey faille, with a flounce and overskirt of fine Chantilly lace: price $1,000. Grandmother's lovely dress was of rich black silk, trimmed with black guipure lace laid over white lace. High, plain basque and coat sleeves, trimmed with lace and passementerie. Among the guests' dresses were many of the lovely opal-tinted failles, trimmed with lace flounces and flower garlands. Tea-roses with embroidered foliage seem to be the flowers most used; they are seen on pale blue, green, pink, and the creamy Ophelia silks. Point applique and Valenciennе lace flounces are in great favor. A dress in Spanish taste for a brunette was of maize-colored silk with cherry lacings and black laces on the flounces. Tasteful and inexpensive dresses were of white tarlatan, with puffs, flounces, sash, and Grecian bertha of some stylish color, such as violet, Nile green, or rose pink; price $35.

FARM NOTES.

SEED POTATOES.

An old Maine farmer, in giving his ideas on seed potatoes, says that we use too ripe seed when we propagate from tubers that have lain in the ground until dead ripe. He says that "plants that are propagated by tubers require different treatment from those propagated by seeds. Our corn and grains that we use for seed we like to have stand a little longer than the main crop, and become perfectly matured. On the same principle our corn is selected from the ripest, best-developed ears and kernels. But potatoes for seed should be dug and placed in a cool, dark cellar, just as soon as a majority of them will slightly crack open in boiling. This is most invariably while the tops are yet green and growing fast. The tubers are then in most vigorous state. Disconnect them from the parent stalk at that time and they retain their vigor. Instead of deteriorating, as most of us know the older sorts have, their vitality is increased, and they yield better, with less tendency to rot. As long ago as 1815, and subsequently, observations led him to make some experiments to test the theory, and he finds it the proper course to pursue.

Is it not often said that the late planted potatoes are better for seed than those planted early? The lateness of their planting, presumedly, prevents perfect ripening, hence the principle of the above reasoning would be in force.

HOG PENS.

Why not make a good, comfortable stye, using bricks or stones? Also have a number of them, so that each generation can be kept distinct whenever desirable. There is positively no greater nuisance than a number of ravenous hogs around, and it can easily be proved that whenever they are managed in the old-fashioned way of running in a semi-wild state they injure property and destroy crops, poultry, etc., to double their value.

At the present time there are swine eating more corn than all the other animals on the farm, which will never make, when fat, half of what the corn is worth; and in addition thereto, milk, swill clover, etc., is carted to them in the woods, a stream of water usually carries off their dung, and every now and then a night comes in which they get out and deal destruction wherever inclination leads them. Yet with good brick or stone stye, so built that their noses cannot be used, and kept thriving from their birth, they will pay for what they eat, and make manure enough to treble the yield of many crops, the consumption of which extra growth of whatever these crops may be will in time bring the land to the greatest fertility.

HOW MUCH LAND FOR A COW ONE YEAR.

We asked two experienced dairymen: how many cows will a good dairy farm of 160 acres support in average seasons, keeping besides only the horses needed, and, perhaps, a few hogs to use up the whey, etc.?

One, who has been many years in the business—as this was in private conversation, we do not mention names—said on his farm of that size, on which were twenty acres thickly covered with timber, and worthless for pasture, he could keep forty. The other's estimate was forty also for the 100 acres. Of course both included the use of such land as was necessary for the usual orchard, garden, etc., but not for the production of anything for sale except the products of the cow in milk, or the cheese or butter made from the milk.

Both of the dairymen to whom we refer believe heartily in the value of sowed corn, believing it a cheaper feed than hay. One says that he would want one and a half acres of pasture for each cow, to last until after haying. After that time he pastures the meadows and feeds green corn fodder, etc., with the usual pasturage. The other would have two and a half acres for each cow for the whole season, also feeding corn fodder in the fall. He so plants this that while it produces a large amount of stalks and leaves, it also matures a considerable quantity of corn. On this feed he relies largely for the winter feed.

WATERING SHEEP.

Many persons are under the impression that it is wholly or quite unnecessary to water sheep more than once a day in winter, and not at all in summer, when on pasture. There could not be a greater fallacity. It is true that sheep and also horses will manage to live, and even do tolerably well in dry pastures in summer, by feeding exclusively at night. But careful observation will show that, if allowed, water will always be taken in small quantities, and usually at regular intervals, and this with advantage to themselves and profit to their owners. There can be no more vicious practice than that of watering but once a day, as many otherwise good farmers do. It has been pretty well demonstrated that a large amount of water taken at any one time is detrimental to health, and especially to fattening animals, as producing an unnecessary amount of carbonic acid. Besides, in winter, sheep as well as other animals, when they are watered regularly, will take so much that it chills them, or, if very cold, will not drink at all. But if allowed freedom to drink at will, they will consume only just enough, and that at regular intervals. Therefore free access to water, both summer and winter, or watering regularly, not less than twice a day, ought to be regarded as indispensible by every flockmaster. If there is a shepherd who is not aware of the difference there will be in the condition of sheep that have, and of those that have not, been thus watered during a winter, he has but to be convinced.

A PICTURE.

Through heather, moss and golden reed,
We wandered in the summer weather,
And heeding scarce the way we trod,
Were glad because we were together.

And when the noonday sun was high,
A purple rock gave shelter cool,
Where, hidden from the summer sky,
And flecked with shadows lay a pool.

It seemed a jewel, bright, yet dim,
Wet ferns half strove to cover it;
Enticed by thyme about the brim
The wild bees murmured over it.

"And this the wishing well," she cried,
"Where they who drink a boon may crave;"
And kneeling there the spell she tried.
And though she smiled, her eyes were grave.

Small hands together lightly pressed
From the cool spring she lifted up,
And half in earnest, half in jest,
She offered me the rosy cup.

And in the pool her shadow came,
A picture ne'er to be forgot!
Sweet eyes and falling hair, in frame
Of fox-glove and forget-me not.

VARIETIES.

WANTED to know—How can the epizooty disappear in two weeks if, as alleged, it is a stable disease.—[N. O. Times.

IT is said that Patti receives $50,000 for two performances a week in Russia, and $1,600 a night for extra performances.

ONE style of bonnet is called the "Mansard," because it takes a great deal of "man's-hard" earnings to pay for one of 'em.—[Boston Post.

AN exchange says: "In the next Iowa Legislature there will be a Lyon, a Bullock, two Foxes and three Ducks." And, pray, how many asses?—[Lou. Cour-Journal.

WE are deeply impressed by the printed statement of a rapture-smitten correspondent that Madame Lucca's voice "has not a flaw of a scratch in it, and is pure, warm, and ethereal as a rosebud in the northern light."

A LADY wished to have her husband's life insured in a Boston office the other day, giving as a reason that she wanted either a husband or some money, "she didn't care which." She never expected both at the same time.

A Western paper has this delicate personal item: "Those who know nice old Mr. Wilson, of this place, personally, will regret to hear that he was assaulted in a brutal manner last week, but was not killed."

A fashion writer says that brides in good society now-a-days avoid most strictly the traditional gray and brown travelling suits formerly in vogue, and dress as unconspicuously as possible, so that "all creation needn't know we've just been married."

VERY recently a gentleman who had just taken up his residence there, described Philadelphia as a city where "a family can buy two fried oysters and a cent's worth of kindling wood." For quiet people he thought it was the best city to live in of which he had any knowledge.

THE other day a little boy who had cut his finger, ran to his mother and cried: "Tie it up ma; tie it up quick, for the juice is all running out!" The same urchin, on one of the late excessive hot days appealed to mother for help saying: "Ma, do fix me, for I'm leaking all over."

"YOU are the dullest boy I ever saw," crossly exclaimed a bald headed old uncle to his nephew. "Well, uncle," replied the youth, with a glance at the old gentleman's bald head, "You don't expect me to understand things as quickly as you do, because you don't have the trouble of 'getting 'em through your hair."'

AN Iowa man had to have an eyebrow amputated recently to make room for a new one that was growing under the skin. The medical fraternity say it is the first instance of the kind in their experience, and that this fellow can "brow-beat" any man they ever knew.

THE wife of George Lanham, in Middleburg, Ky., is a hrrd one to tame. A little more than six months ago she eloped with Galen E. Taylor, and Lanham, pursuing the guilty couple, shot Taylor dead. The woman went back home, and now she has run off again with Rev. Elijah Wilson, a Methodist preacher of Middleburg.

A French journal sums up the ages of the men now high in France and French politics: Henry V. is 51, Napoleon 63, the Count de Paris 34, and M. Thiers 75. Of the Orleans Princes Nemours is 57, Joinville 53, D'Aumale 49. Prince Napoleon is 49, the Prince Imperial 16 Of the statesmen Remusat is 74, Girardin 66, Dufaure 73, Cremieux 75, Jules Favre 62, Jules Simon 57, Louis Blanc 58, and Gambetta 38.

IT is pleasant to know that the fetes of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Eugenie, which in France were celebrated yearly on each recurring anniversary of her birth, have not been discontinued now that she has been deprived by misfortune of a throne and all the semi-enchantment which courtly surroundings lend to life. The royal revels, the chase, court balls and other festivities were wanting at Chislehurst, this year, as they were not at Compiegne when four years ago the Empress last enjoyed the occasion there, but one poetical relic of the past remained, and with all its grace and beauty was freely made use of. That was the presentation of offerings of flowers to the Empress. Bouquets of infinite number and variety were presented to her on the day of her birth. All day long packages were being brought to the mansion, received at the front door, opened in the entrance hall and emptied of their fragrant contents. Every corridor was lined, every table in every chamber was laden with masses of choice bloom. After chapel service the bouquets and other choice presents were presented to their intended recipient. Most of the offerings came from Paris, the choicest flowers being sent by M. Edouard Fould, a nephew of the famous Finance Minister.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1872

It is predicted that what is known as the iron-clad oath, as prescribed for public officers, will soon be abolished. It never should have been enacted and its proposed repeal is an admission that it is unwise and unnecessary.

It is now given out that colored people will be admitted to the inauguration ball, but will the President waltz with a colored lady, and Miss Nellie take a man and brother for a partner in one or more of the dances, is the question?

Mr. Greeley's possessions in estimated to be in the neighborhood of two hundred thousand dollars. His stock in the *Tribune*, ten shares, is valued at $13,000 per share; the homestead at Chappaqua $30,000; farm in Virginia $25,000; and incidentals $15,000.

A regular epidemic of the epizootic order is now prevailing among humans, particularly affecting women and children, and medical skill is as inefficient in relieving it, as it was in the case of horses. Rest and nursing are safely recommended.

It is said that the President is disposed to tender Charles Francis Adams the Secretaryship of State on the retirement of Fish in March, next. We don't believe it, although he did speak very complimentarily in his Message of the ability and indefatigable industry displayed by Mr. Adams in the Alabama business.

Senators Sumner, Fenton, Rice, Tipton and Schurz were refused admission to the caucus of Republican Senators on Tuesday. It is predicted that Trumbull will be displaced from the head of the judiciary committee, Fenton from contingent expenses, and Schurz removed altogether from foreign relations.

The diamond fraud is without doubt one of the greatest swindles ever perpetrated in America. It is estimated that the shrewdest men in California lose in the neighborhood of two million dollars and New York three quarters of a million. The report of Mr. King printed in another column is decidedly interesting.

For the eleventh time we inquire why is it that not a single organ in Pittsburgh has yet had one word to say in commendation of the colored men who are striving to have their children admitted to the white schools. Are the colored people to understand that they must fight this fight without any assistance from the organs? It begins to look that way or they would speak out. Call you this backing your friends?

A Radical journal states that the colored element in Washington city will not accept the situation, and will not attend the inauguration ball. On the other hand it is rumored that some rascally Democrats are raising a fund to pay for the admission of a goodly number of colored men and women, who will insist upon their "rights;" and this greatly disturbs the equilibrium of some of the white trash.

THE NEW EVENING JOURNAL.

The subscription list to the new evening Republican paper, which is to smash the *Chronicle*, is dragging. Only fifty names have been secured after a month's canvassing, each subscribing for ten shares, at $50 per share. It is proposed to raise sixty thousand dollars, which might float the concern for six months, but we predict will fail to reduce the revenues of the *Chronicle*. We have heard the names of the subscribers, which embrace the ever faithful ring, with a slight sprinkling of the same business men who certified to the honesty of Hartranft.

NEGLEY IN A NEW ROLE.

No pent up Utica contracts the sympathetic heart of our distinguished representative in Congress. His enlarged benevolence overflows the boundaries of his duties to his immediate constituents, and takes in all the inhabitants of the earth. He is convinced there can be no peace among nations until slavery has been extinguished, and has commenced with Spain, in her domestic policy in Cuba. Mr. Negley evidently intends to snatch the standard so long upheld by the lamented Greeley on this particular subject, and outbid all claimants for the succession. If his ears were not filled with impenetrable wax, so that our words of counsel are as if written on the sand, we should appeal to our brass button representative to beware. We would advise him to let Spain alone. The only harm she ever did the country, was to discover it, without which we should never have had Negley. If we can forgive that nation, surely he might. If his superabundant force must have vent to escape explosion, let him look to Japan. He will there find congenial employment in gathering for his conservatory rare flowers of perrenial bloom from her wide domain of untilled acres. He can be more service to his friends in this department, than he has hitherto proved to his constituents in the more uninviting field of congressional labors.

THE TELEGRAPH LINES SURRENDERED.

The Postmaster General suggests that the Government take possession, under the act of July 24, 1866, which provides that the United States may at any time after five years from that date purchase, at an appraised value, fixed by five competent disinterested persons, all the telegraph lines owned by companies which file their written acceptance of certain privileges granted by other sections of the act. Nearly all the important companies, including the Western Union, have filed such acceptance.

This settles practically the question of seizure, and it only depends upon Congress to appoint five convenient agents to appraise the property and arrange the details. We have for years protested as vigorously as our command of language would permit, against the great wrong, and cannot feel discharged from what we conscientiously believe a duty, so long as it remains an open question. The reasons furnished by the N. Y. *Evening Post* which we append, contain words of wisdom, but they should have been uttered before the election of a man who was pledged to this particular act, and whose administration was bent upon a policy which tends to aggregate all power to the general government. The *Atlantic Monthly*, in the number succeeding the Presidential Election, contains a scathing review of the short comings and failures, which amount to crimes in Grant's Administration thus far, which if it had appeared in the preceding number, would have startled the country, if that magazine has half the circulation and importance claimed for it.

All its charges were as strongly put by the Democratic press before the election, when the opportunity for the remedy was yet in the hands of the people, but the high Radical authorities we have alluded to, were among the foremost in denying them, and appealing for support to Grant, because he was the reverse of all that was charged. They now pay a feeble tribute to truth and the Democratic heart, which uttered its words of warning in all sincerity, when they were of avail. We hope they may yet awaken the party which yields confidence to their utterances, and although late, may serve to steady an ambitious and ignorant Chief Magistrate, and impress upon the Cameron and Morton element of his administration a wholesome dread of an aroused public opinion.

The New York *Evening Post* concluding an editorial upon the proposed absorption of the telegraph of the country says:

But a more potent argument than all others against the proposed scheme of incorporating the telegraph with the post-office is, that the act contemplated involves a radical departure from the most fundamental and essential of all Republican principles, which is that the government should do nothing for the people which the people are willing and capable of doing for themselves. The greatest problem in political science is to determine what ought, and what ought not, to be undertake by the State. The old and trite saying, that the world has been governed too much, is strictly true; and as a truth, is very generally, but perhaps indefinitely, recognized in this country. We need, at this time, and especially in view of the course of events since the war, to take our stand definitely, and say to the government that if it cannot at once retrace its steps, it shall at least go not one step further in respect to any interference with the trade, commerce, finances or other pursuits of the people.

What shall be said further of the necessity involved in this telegrapeic scheme of adding from twenty to thirty, or possibly fifty thousand additional offices to the patronage already enjoyed by the Federal administration? The use and influence of what the government now has is the most imminent danger that to-day threatens our existence as a nation; and yet it is deliberately proposed to increase this patronage to an extent that cannot fail to corrupt any one man or any set of men that are to have the handling of it. What reform of the civil service, or any other beneficial reform can be reasonably expected if we are to clothe the government with such a reach of power as this telegraph bill proposes, over the business, the wealth and the press of the country? Thoughtful men everywhere are beginning to see that our most effective, perhaps we should even say our only method of civil service reform, is to be found in the restraining of the government to its most limited sphere of action; and that in this way only can we legitimately hope to keep the government free from corruption.

There are some men so dead to patriotism and indifferent to conscience as to make politics a business of pecuniary profit and to prostitute al public service to this base end. Of course, such narrow-minded and small-hearted persons elevate party above all considerations of honor and decency. The United States Senate yesterday, at the motion of one man, was compelled to refuse to adjourn ont of respect to Mr. Greeley, or even to listen to an eulogy of him. And this individual was not worthy to loosen the latchets of the dead man's shoes

The above are the comments of the Philadelphia *Press* on the action of Simon Cameron in the Senate on Tuesday last. The old sinner cannot last a great while longer.

It was a graceful act in President Grant, after attending the funeral of Horace Greeley, to refuse the invitation to the dinner at the Union League given in honor of Minister Washburne.

So many handsome fortunes were made in getting rid of the curse of slavery in this country, that it is not strange "the curse of slavery in Cuba" is to be made a pretext for making some more. Somebody wants a job to build war vessels, and so Mr. Negley of Pennsylvania says "the curse of slavery in Cuba" is liable to involve us in war at any moment. O Liberty! what lots of money has been made in thy name!—*N. Y. Sun.*

OUR TRIUMPH.

After the defeat of our party organization at the recent election, it is not only a consolation but a matter of absolute gratulation, that without a solitary exception the whole Press of the country has been filled with eulogies of the honesty and purity of character of the candidate we supported for the Presidency. Nor has the press supporting him exceeded in his praise, those in whose columns a few short weeks ago, this same great man and pure patriot was denounced as a traitor who had gone to Niagara to scheme with rebels for the destruction of the government; who was slandered and caricatured upon system, and hounded to his death by the very men whom he had erected into a great party, aided and abetted by the down-trodden and oppressed slaves whom he, more than any other one man, had delivered from bondage and elevated into the position of freemen and, most unadvisedly, of voters. Now, he is admittedly the honest man, the pure minded member of society, and the benevolent philanthropist we claimed he was. He is followed to the grave by the highest officers of the government—a tribute never before accorded to a private citizen—governors of States bear his Pall and all the people mourn.

Can it be possible that his libellers knew that all they said of him was false? Or, if they believed it was true but a few short weeks ago, how comes it that their eyes have so suddenly been opened to see and acknowledge these element of greatness in our Presidential candidate?

Nor, is this the only triumph accorded us by our successful opponents. Now they tell us that the re-election of Grant is not a verdict in his favor and against us. We said he was renominated through the efforts of his army of office-holders, the barnacles clinging to the hull of the ship of State; and that their power was irresistable, and shut out all competition. We said the *prestige* of success in war was his only claim to support. We also charged that he gave his confidence to flatterers and turned away from wise counsel. We spoke of him as a greedy recipient of presents, and of his conferring high official position upon the donors; of his speculation in the Bowen-Sherman dwelling house in Washington; of his *nepotism*, in putting nearly all his relatives into office; and of his countenancing a brother-in-law at Washington in the capacity of Attorney for all those who have claims upon the government of which he was the head—a brother-in-law who appealed from adverse decisions of Heads of Departments, and argued the appeals personally, before the President.

Then his periodical desertion of Washington and his sea-side junketings; his Tom Murphy associations; his complicity with the Black Friday gold operations in Wall street; his surrounding himself with military secretaries; his utter ignorance of statesmanship—indeed of the very A. B. C. of civil government; his low views of the dignity of his great office; and his tendency to view it as *pay* for services rendered, worth just so many dollars.

We Democrats were denounced in the most unmeasured terms; and the people were taught to believe that we were, all of us, slanderers of the very worst kind; and yet to-day we publish an article from the *Atlantic Monthly*—a publication as Radical as a genteel Boston monthly can be, calling attention of its own party to these very things which before the election were Democratic slanders, but now it appears are solemn truths against the evil influence of which the Radicals are called upon to interfere.

Truly it is a triumph of no mean kind. Our nominee, returned by the result of the election to the level of all of us—a mere private citizen—eulogised to the very echo, and a whole people striving as to who shall do the greatest honor to his name and memory—we said *all*, we were mistaken; that bold bad man, Simon Cameron, as it is fit he should, stands the solitary negative.

Then comes the trembling admission that all we said against Grant was true to the very letter; and all parties are called upon now to protect the country, by closely watching the chosen chief whom they have placed in power.

Are not these things triumphs? Do they not justify the Democrats and Liberals, and are they not a disgraceful plea of *guilty* upon the other side.

Hereafter, when the Radical editors deny the charges made against Radical nominees for high position in the Government—recall to your memory that scarcely had they re-elected Grant and filled Congress with his political *tail*, than their leading Oracles—The *Atlantic Monthly* and the N. Y. *Evening Post*—call upon the Democratic party to save them and to save the country from the legitimate results of their own success. And when our candidates are covered all over with the slime of Radical slander, remember that Grant himself bowed down in homage at the coffin of Horace Greeley.

Denocrats, we were beaten at the election, but we won the triumph notwithstanding.

The action of the President of the United States in attending the funeral of his late rival, Mr. Greeley, is the subject of much commendation among his opponents. It was in pleasing contrast with the brutal conduct of Simon Cameron, who was the means of adjourning the Senate and preventing Senators from alluding to the character of the deceased journalist.

ANOTHER RAILROAD CATASTROPHE.

Five persons were instantly killed on Thursday night, on the Pennsylvania Central, near Mifflin. They occupied the rear sleeping car, and were crushed to death by a following train. The company some time ago adopted the plan of dividing the Cincinnati Express into sections, following each other at short intervals. The only wonder is, considering the high and senseless rate of speed of this train, that, similar casualities are not of daily occurrence. We presume this is to be set down, as all the other railroad murders, as an accident. The engineers and conductor will give their testimony, that although behind time, the following train was running on its schedule. We believe it is not on judicial record, any where, that more than the prescribed rate of speed, was ever exceeded, where railroad companies have been prosecuted. The dead, hurried from a deep sleep, into eternity, cannot appear, there are no other witnesses competent to judge of the rate of speed, or the negligence of those in charge of the trains. Passengers are scattered over the country, and are never willing to attend as witness in protracted trials. Engineers, conductors and brakesmen, swear themselves clear, and that in the end of it. The Westinghouse air brake, proved a failure in this instance, owing to a break in the coupling of the front cars; there is no evidence, that any provision was made by the forward section, to notify the following train, although it is acknowledged, it was losing time, in consequence of defective steaming. There is in this terrible sacrifice of life, much to explain, before the public is satisfied, that the conductors and engineers should not be taken to the nearest tree, and hanged.

It turns out that Judge Hunt is not to be the Supreme Judge but that Senator Conklin is to be. A Washington dispatch explains:

JUSTICE NELSON'S SUCCESSOR.

Senator Conkling has shown that he is capable of playing his little games. The appointment of Ward Hunt to the vacancy on the Supreme bench occasioned by the retirement of Justice Nelson is attributable entirely to the influence of the senior New York Senator. Judge Hunt did not desire this honor, and, it is stated, only accepted it at the urgent solicitation of his fellow-towusman, Conkling, as a personal favor. Conkling's idea is that Hunt can hold over until after the 4th of March, when he himself will be eligible to the Supreme Bench, for which he has long been an aspirant. Until that time transpires Conkling is debarred, he having voted to increase the salaries of the Court officials. Senators Howe and Edmunds are greatly dissatisfied with this appointment, inasmuch as they are both aspirants for this position, and the present assignment entirely cuts off their expectations.

Here's statesmanship for you. President Grant thinks that "an expenditure of five millions per annum would be profitably expended"—this in his own language—"if it would restore to us our proportion of the carrying trade of the world." This as a matter of subsidy. To this we venture to say two things: First, that the suggestion itself is on a par with the idea of annexing San Domingo for the purpose of paying the national debt in tropical products; and secondly, that the distribution of tweny-five millions in subsidies in the next five years would do more mischief in the way of corrupting Congress and the people and making all our business interests depend on legislation and Government aid than could be healed in a hundred years after.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The N. Y. *Daily Bulletin*, an independent financial and commercial journal thus speaks of some of the President's pet schemes:

If we mistake not, the President's wholesale endorsement of a series of internal improvements at the expense of the public Treasury, is only likely to meet with the approval of the various persons and speculators who are personally interested in the promotion of these schemes. The only wonder is that General Grant should have been induced to countenance them. If Congress should endorse these recommendations, it requires no prophet to foretell the result. The door will be opened wide for all sorts of subsidies, and the American people may postpone to an indefinite future all their hopes of a reduction of taxation.

"I Know that My Redeemer Liveth."

[Troy Evening Press, December 2.]

On Christmas night of 1871 the writer of this article sat beside Horace Greely at Steinway Hall, New York City, where was being given Handel's great oration of "The Messiah." During the major part of the performance he sat apparently lost in thought, if not in a doze, and seemingly oblivious to all that was going on. But when Miss Kellogg appeared and sang the great soprano solo, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," he raised up, his face was suffused with joy, his bright eye was dimmed with a tear, and he listened with that steady and intense earnestness so peculiar to him when interested. When it was finished no hands more loudly applauded than his, no face beamed forth such great satisfaction, and he murmured to himself those grandest of all the words of the world, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Then again came the absent, preoccupied look, nor did it change until Miss Sterling sang the contralto recitative, "Then shall come to pass that which is written: death shall be swallowed up in victory," when the same joyous look of satisfaction lighted up the face no one could look upon and not love.

A few days ago he turned wearily on his bed of pain, and the old light came back as he muttered, "I know that my Redeemer liveth;" a few hours more, and "It is done." Death was swallowed up in victory—the victory of a life-time, fighting for the right over wrong; for truth over error; for reason over prejudice; for peace and love over war and hate—the victory of a well-spent life, entitling a soul to life eternal after death. This is his victory, and he needs no eulogy or monument. The heart-beat of the nation is the one, the imprint of our footsteps on the face of time the other—more lasting than marble, more enduring than brass.

THE ELECTION OF GRANT.

As Viewed by One of His Supporters—Why and How He Was Nominated and Elected—Some Very Plain and Very Sensible Talk.

(From the December number of the Atlantic Magazine.)

The election of Grant is therefore the choice of the lesser evil. It is not an unqualified indorsement of his conduct nor, a declaration of popular contentment with the present status for another four years. On the contrary, his re-election liberates a reform sentiment which was repressed by the necessities of the election contest. The sense of having been placed at a disadvantage before the enemy by the shortcomings of the administration will give the reform demand an energy it did not have before. The wounds of the battle will give an unwonted sharpness to criticism in the administration party. Whatever load the supporters of the President have had to carry in the fight will now be freely cast upon him, and his conduct will be subjected to a severity of judgment which will be something new to our party experiences.

The paradox that the renomination of the President without any apparent opposition, and so vigorous a contest by his party for his re-election, was not a full indorsement of him by his supporters, seems to require explanation, although it is plain enough to political observers. A government which in all its branches and details is subject to elections at short periods draws a great number of its citizens into the pursuit of office, and creates a great fabric of political machinery which is a controlling power in nominations. The vast patronage of the President, dispensed through Congressmen and by these through local committees and managing politicians, furnishing the means for wielding this political machine. The dispensers and recipients of his patronage are all bound by their own interest to promote his renomination. Whether he orders it or not, all the power of his patronage is exerted for his renomination. Practically this power is irresistible. It is sufficient to make the support of any candidate against the President seem unfaithfulness to the party. Under ordinary circumstances no member of the party could expect to succeed in a contest with the head of the administration for the party nomination. Such a conflict inside the party, in the face of a powerful enemy, would expose it to defeat. Therefore the party shuns such a contest, and is led into a spirit of intolerance toward competiting aspirants and their supporters. In the nature of things, while the President desires a renomination it is practically impossible for any to compete with him, at least until he has had the second term, which in our traditions is due to a good President.

And besides all this, a multitude in the Republican party had that blind confidence in Grant which the mass always have in their leader in successful war, and that steadfast allegiance which grows out of such a relation, extended from military to political triumph. Thus the fact of the renomination is accounted for, although there is in the Republican party not excepting even these public men who seem to be personal adherents of Grant, a widespread feeling of discontent with him, and among all the thinking classes a feeling that we need an elevation of the character of the administration. The removal of the outer pressure of the election battle will liberate this feeling and give it a rebounding energy of expression which it will be necessary for the President to heed, and which it would be wise in him to anticipate by giving signs that he is alive to the public sensibilities. It is necessary that free public journals which desire the success of the administration should speak plainly on the matters; for the Japanese Mikado is not more completely cut off from all hearing of unfavorable opinions of his conduct on the part of his personal supporters than is President Grant. The power which a President possesses, and the fact that through his patronage he holds the political fate of every administration congressman in his hand, would to a great extent prevent any President from hearing the truth from those about him; but it is well known that this evil is increased by the disposition of President Grant, which inclines him to regard with aversion any who speak to him of faults of conduct.

It may be that the character of the executive branch will rank with that of the legislative; but it ought to be much above it. The President's broader constituency, longer term of office, and vast power to control the party, enable him to take a higher stand and to direct public opinion. The member of Congress travels, as Napoleon said of an army, on his stomach. He is continually looking to his base, and his chief concern is to stop the mouths of his supporters with offices, and to work the machinery for his re-election. But the President is lifted above these conditions. He can have a tone which will make the influence of the administration elevating in all branches of government. If his tone is low, his influence is powerful to degrade the legislature and the entire public service. He is responsible, not only for his administrative acts, but for his example. It is not enough that he lets things take their course. If he be not qualified to have an affirmative policy in affairs, he may at least make the executive department an example of strict integrity, of a high sense of duty, of a rigid sentiment of honor, and of good manners, which are akin to good morals.

It was unfortunate that Grant came into office with the conspicuous gifts of citizens to the successful general, who in the line of precedents was the coming President. When he took a share in the gift that citizens were contributing to General Sherman, and in his eagerness involved himself in the scandal with Mayor Bowen, he compromised his personal dignity, and exhibited qualities unbecoming to his station.

It is not a great draft upon the public purse, nor a creation of dangerous family influence, when the President appoints a dozen or more of his relations to office; but it is a bad example and shows a low view of the Presidential office. But far worse than this was the scandal of a President's brother-in-law at the capital, following the profession of agent for claims against the government, carrying his family influence into the subordinate executive departments where such claims are judged, and actually—as he testified before a congressional committee—appealing cases from the departments to the President, and appearing before him to argue them. In effect this was the sale of the President's influence against the ends of justice by his brother-in-law.

The summer absences of the President from the capital are matters of no great moment in the affairs of government, and his frequent junketing excursions could be excused, but for his proclivity for a peculiar kind of entertainers who bring him and the Presidential office into disrepute, and expose him to be made the instrument of designs upon the government. When the gold conspiracy to make a private speculation at the cost of wide-spread ruin of the innocent, burst upon the public on the memorable Black Friday, the public mind was shocked by the intelligence that the President had been caught in the toils of the conspirators, and had been made to do their bidding by writing a letter to Secretary Boutwell advising him against increasing his sale of gold. The effect was not mitigated by the fact that the conspirators had entangled the President's family in the plot. The public partly excused him with the charitable plea that he was deceived by the sharpers Gould and Fisk; but there was a general feeling that the President of the United States should not have made companions of men so notorious as public robbers, nor received hospitalities and other favors from them.

The American people do not fear that the President's surrounding himself with military attendants mean a design to subvert the government; but jealousy of military surroundings and manners belongs to free institutions and to the spirit of free peoples, and the disregard of this shows a lack of perception of popular sentiment, or a contempt for it.

It is true that Congress is laggard and reluctant in the work of civil service reform; but the President has not the trammels that bind Congressmen. He can wield a prevailing influence in promoting the needed legislation. He can put the methods of reform into practice by retaining and promoting capacity, fidelity, and experience, and by refusing to remove any capable and faithful officer to make place for a partisan retainer, without waiting for legislation. But while he asks of Congress legislation to coerce him to reform the mode of appointments to the civil service, he presents to the country such a scandal as the New York Custom House, with its disreputable official service and its unofficial levies upon the merchants, regulated by his own hand.

It is true that when the President caused our case to be presented to the Geneva Tribunal with our consequential injuries extended to the cost of the war, he went no further than the speech of Mr. Sumner and the almost unanimous vote of the Senate and the general acceptance of the country, and that his late competitor went beyond this with a wild proposition that our claims should be made the ground for demanding the cession of Canada; but it cannot be forgotten that between these events the President's ostensible reason for the peremptory dismissal of Mr. Motley was that he stated to the British Minister the case of our injuries too strongly, although it came far short of the case presented at Geneva.

The Republican party did not seek a statesman for President when it chose General Grant; for it could not have expected a statesman in him. It chose him because the glory reflected on him in the popular view by the military triumph gave him a political availability which would be useful, and which if not secured by it might be turned against it. It would therefore be unreasonable to demand of him a positive and leading policy of statesmanship. But it had the right to expect from him an example of duty, dignity, regard for law, and a high self-respect which would have a beneficent influence on the other branches of government and on the whole executive service. Yet there is a common impression that General Grant takes a low view of the Presidential office; that he looks upon it as a personal affair; that he makes a calculation of what is due him from the value of the office he gave up to take this; and that he regards it as a reward of merit.

All these things and others have made the labor of the recent contest much greater to the administration party than it would have been with any Republican of fair standing, without an administration record, for a candidate. The election having given to General Grant another term of office, this feeling in his party should have free expression. His friends cannot do him a greater service than to subject his conduct at every step to severe judgment. At the best he will have a difficult part to play. Whether he shall show an amenability to intelligent public setiment and shall rise above the personal view of the Presidency, will govern the event whether he shall continue to have the support of a successful party, and shall leave it in the control of the country when he retires to private life, or whether his re-election shall precipitate a disintegration of the Republican party which will make his administration helpless, and will leave him to terminate his official career followed by the reproaches of the party that elected him, and with none to do him honor.

Douglas and Greeley.

Although it may not be easy to tell why it should be so, two sad experiences seem to suggest that our Presidential candidates should abstain from active participation in the Presidential contest. Mr. Douglas and Mr. Greeley furnish the only exceptions to this conventional rule; and both of them died not long after the elections in which, first one and then the other, were unsuccessful. Both were men of strong constitution, of robust health, and of uncommon energy; it would be difficult to recall two other public men who could do as much labor as they, or do it nearly as well. Both, too, were veteran politicians, and ought to have been above the reach of the too exciting hopes and depressing disappointments that attend political life. Indeed, it is probable that neither of them ever had any sanguine hope of being elected; Douglas certainly did not have such a hope, and if Mr. Greeley allowed himself to entertain it at all, he must have abandoned it sometime before the plain lesson of the October elections. The personal canvass which each made may be regarded as the most brilliant episode in his life. Their speaking tours were not the result of a too eager zeal in their own personal interest; they were prompted by a pure and passionate patriotism. But Douglass died in the very flower of his age, a few months, and Greeley, in the ripeness of unimpaired powers, a few weeks after the election. The herculean efforts that each made in behalf of his cause had not the slightest substantial effect. It seems impossible to find fault with the conduct of either in these personal campaigns, or to object to any of the lofty speeches made in them. And yet it would have been better for them, perhaps, and far better for the country, if they had each abstained from them. The courteous and diplomatic reticence of Mr. Buchanan, and the passionless imperturbability of Grant indicates the true policy for presidential candidates; they must be silent, while the fighting is done for them.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* suggests that it is about time that a little discrimination should be exercised in the prefix of the title "honorable" to men in public positions. Mr. Jefferson was opposed to all such handles even to the names of Presidents, but now it is applied not only to members of Congress, but of State Legislatures, and even to municipal dignitaries. The grievances might be borne within if the "honor" of those who bear the designation was always truly represented by the title.

THE MEADOW.

BY CHRISTIAN VON HAMLE.

I wish the flow'ry meadow could but utter
Like your parrot in the glass,
And tell me how it felt and 'gan to flutter
When to-day my love did pass.
And plucked flowers, a glorious mass,
From its field, whilst onward airily flitting
Her sweet feet trod its grass.

Sir Meadow, since you felt such wonderous pleasure
Where that time my lady went,
With her white hands gath'ring your flow'ry treasure,
And gath'ring, lowly o'er them bent.
Oh, Sir Meadow, do consent—
And let me now place my feet where, quitting,
My love left the grass down-bent.

Sir Meadow, if you but at our next meeting
Persuade her to relieve my woe,
Her naked feet you often shall feel beating
Your fields, for there I'll ask her go;
Then you'll ne'er be hurt by snow;
And if she send me a kindly greeting,
Green like your clover my heart will grow!

THE DEATH OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

A Confederate Witness Explains Attending Circumstances and Corrects General Revere.

ATLANTIC HALL,
NORFOLK, November 26, 1872.

Editor Virginian:

Agreeable to your suggestion that the statements made in the subjoined extracts from a recent letter received by me from Captain Thomas C. Chandler ought to be put on record in print for the better preservation of the facts therein stated, I furnish them to you as below.

MILFORD, CAROLINE COUNTY, VA.
November 23, 1872.

——— ———, *Norfolk, Va.:*

MY DEAR SIR—Your esteemed favor of the 22d instant has just been placed in my hands, and I shall with much pleasure give you the facts respecting the circumstances connected with the death of our beloved Stonewall Jackson. I see nothing erroneous in your communication of the 14th instant to the Norfolk *Virginian*, but as you desire a statement fresh from my memory, and did not give one or two particulars which follow in this letter, I will now comply with your request. * * * If General Revere means in his narrative to imply that he rode through the first Confederate line of battle in the Wilderness, either on the 2d or 3d of May, 1863, and saw in the rear of that line (and it was only there he could have seen) the person of General Jackson, wounded and lying on the ground or borne on a litter, then he means to imply what never took place. But to the facts: We opened the fight on Saturday, May 2, at about one hour before sundown, and drove the Federals pell-mell until nine o'clock that night, capturing in the pursuit a good many prisoners and some four or six brass cannon. I do not think we lost over 100 men up to the hour mentioned—nine o'clock. There being nothing but starlight overhead, intercepted mostly by the foliage of the densely thick woods, thus rendering our movements in the dark dangerous to ourselves, and our (Stonewall Jackson's) corps having made a forced march that day to get in the rear of Gen. Hooker, our general thought it best, I suppose, to halt at the last hour named for rest and refreshment, and resume the fight early next day—Sunday, May 3. The right of the regiment to which I belonged (mine being the right company) rested on the plank road at a point one mile west of Chancellorsville. After the line of battle was halted, and everything made as quiet as possible, General Jackson, giving orders not to allow any one to advance on us, and if they did to fire on them without halting them, rode off down the road accompanied by his staff and couriers, saying at the time that he was going to the front to establish a heavy skirmish-line for the night, and would then ride down the line. After getting his skirmishers into position, he found it would be impossible to ride down and inspect their line in the darkness on account of the density of the undergrowth. The only alternative then left him, if he would come back by way of the plank-road, was to dismount one of his couriers, which he did, and sent him back to the line of battle to say that he could not go down the line of skirmishers, but would have to and should return by the plank road. Neither the courier or his message ever reached our (Heath's) brigade, and therefore we knew nothing of General Jackson's intention to return back to us by way of the plank-road. He with his staff and couriers, came up the road at a trot, supposing we had received his message. When I heard in the darkness the clatter of their horses' feet upon the planks, I, like every one in the line, supposed that they who were approaching us were Federal cavalry who had broken through our line of skirmishers. When the party had gotten, as near as we could judge, within about twenty yards of our line, the order was given, "Let them have it, boys." At this the first volley General Jackson was not touched, and he rode up to our line, saying, "I am General Jackson; cease firing." It was then that our boys gave him the road to pass to the rear. So soon as he had passed through our (the first) line, the second line of battle, drawn up about one hundred yards in our rear, who of course had heard our firing, followed immediately by the noise of Jackson's horse trotting on the hard planks towards them, supposed that the enemy's cavalry had broken through the first line of battle and were charging on them. They thereupon, in quick succession, poured volley after volley into him, and into our (the first) line. It was by their first volley that General Jackson was wounded. This happened not ten yards from where I stood. My brother was shot down at the same time, near me, by the fire from the second line. In answer to your question whether our first line of battle closed up directly after Jackson passed through it, I reply that it was closed the moment after he had passed through, and was not afterward opened or broken that night. True, the Federals, believing that we were firing into each other, advanced and made four or five desperate attempts to drive us, and for one hour it fairly rained grape and canister, to say nothing of musketry. But they did not succeed, * * * Neither General Revere or any other Federal ever saw Stonewall Jackson after he was wounded, except he was a prisoner of war and in the hospital where Gen. Jackson drew his last breath. All the Federals had retired from their attempts to drive us that night, their working parties were busy all night in felling trees and constructing breastworks to impede the advance which they doubtless expected we would make on them the next morning. The trees were so cut as to fall (lying thickly together) towards our lines, and the limbs so trimmed in the form of thickly studded sharp points protruding towards us as, with other obstructions thrown up, made it a very difficult operation, from this cause alone, to say nothing of the enemy's fire, for our men to get through the obstructions in the next (Sunday) morning's fight. After two desperate charges, however, on our part, we succeeded in taking their stronghold, driving them again. It was, under the circumstances, no easy matter, you may rest assured. I fell in the charge on Sunday morning as early as eight o'clock, and therefore saw no more of the light of that day. I can, I think, say with truth that if the sun had been some six hours high when we commenced the fight on the 2d of May, we would have made a clean sweep of Hooker and his entire army, or at least the largest portion of it. * * * I repeat that neither General Revere nor any other Federal ever came up to our first line of battle, much less passed through it and then safely returned, while we were at Chancellorsville. * * * You are at liberty to use the latter in any way you think proper. I remain, dear sir, very truly, your friend,

THOMAS C. CHANDLER,
Late Captain in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

The Differences in the Quantities Used.

An English journal gives the following curious statistics:

"We had occasion lately to call attention to the remarkable discrepancies in the average amount of alcohol consumed by medical order in hospitals and workhouses. A young physician replied that medical men were the only judges in such cases of what was best. When, however, we find judges differing so widely in their decision it is not altogether undesirable for those who entrust them with power of decision to ask for an explanation of the principles which underlie such diversities of judgment. It is idle to pretend that there is any marked difference between the class of cases admitted into one great metropolitan hospital, such as St. Thomas's Hospital, and another, such as the General Infirmary of Edinburgh; for it is well known, on the contrary, that no such difference exists. A glance at the annual reports of the two institutions suffices to establish this fact. Nevertheless, as Dr. Eastwood pointed out in the paper to which we referred, the expenditure per head on alcoholic liquor was in the one case 1s. 7½d. weekly, and in the other 8d.

"In another class of institutions in which the cases admitted are precisely comparable, the difference is yet more marked. The average cost per head of wine, spirits and porter is, we find, in the Dorset Asylum only 1s. 1d. per head; in the Cornwall Asylum it is 6s. 6d.; in the Glamorgan Asylum, 10s. 11d.; in the Hants Asylum, 16s. 3d.; and in the Durham and Worcester Asylums it is 23s. 10d. More than twenty times the amount expended on stimulants for the lunatics of Durham and Worcester. A discrepancy so wide as this calls for observation, and if the members of the medical profession claim absolutely in all such cases to be "the sole judges of what is necessary," they must still expect to be called upon to explain why, when the little suffices in one place, twenty times as much is needed in another. It might be well, as has been suggested, that a medical committee of investigation should undertake to examine the subject systematically; failing this, it will certainly be the duty of the visiting justices to give attention to the large excess of expenditure which certain asylums show."

A Unique Literary Career.

Very few French boys who leave home in early youth, to seek a position in a Paris barber's shop, return in old age to die in their native village, decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor, and honored with the acquaintance and respect of men eminent in literature and art. This, however, is the lustory of M. Pincon, a distinguished bibliographer, who died on the 27th of October at Montauban, France. His life, three-fourths of which was passed in a barber's shop, is a sermon on self-culture. Having a taste for study, he devoted some portion of his time to instructive works, and thus acquired a vast fund of information, until at last a happy accident revealed its extent. A learned barrister whom he was one day shaving, in discoursing with a friend, had occasion to use a quotation from an old author, but did not remember it; Pincon readily and correctly gave the words, which so astonished the barrister that he brought him to the notice of the Minister of Instruction, who gave him the compiling of a report. He did this so well that the Academy voted him an honorable mention, and he was appointed an Assistant Librarian of the Saint Genevieve library, that he might have opportunity to pursue his studies. Pincon was then 42, and had a family to support, so that for several years he continued to devote half his time to shaving, as a means of earning a subsistence, and the other half to literature, composing in this way a large work, "Anonymous Authors," which required great labor. He was not much advanced until the dawning of the Empire in 1852, when he was made librarian and given a good salary. Then he commenced with M. Denis, who is his successor, the "Manual of Universal Bibliography," and various works giving information of great value upon the principal books in all languages. Napoleon bestowed upon him the cross of the Legion of Honor in 1867, and everything a laborious scholar could wish was placed at his disposal. He was an old man when the Commune was inaugurated, and was so shaken by those turbulent times that paralysis followed, and he closed his labors and retired to his old village home, where he has lingered on among the simple bourgeois who loved and venerated him and will probably denote his resting place a fitting monument.

A Convict Heir to a Fortune.

[Liverpool Mercury.]

There is a strange story current of an extraordinary slice of good luck falling to the share of one whom hitherto "fortune had cruelly scratched." Some years ago a young man, respectably connected, and a native of Chester, became somewhat notorious in this locality for the reckless life which he was living. Becoming involved in some dishonest transactions, he was apprehended, tried and sentenced to a period of transportation. A few months ago an old gentleman died in the neighborhood of Chester. He left several houses and land worth about £30,000, besides several thousand in cash, but left no will. Inquiries were set on foot as to who would be the heir to the old man's property, and it was found the next of kin was a ne'er-do-well nephew, who had long since been lost sight of, and who it was supposed was dead. The circumstance came accidentally to the knowledge of a detective officer connected with the Liverpool police, who found that the convict was the heir who was wanted for the old man's wealth. He wrote to the Home Office, and the authorities there promptly took the matter up, and after some delay it was found that the man, after his sentence, had been removed to a penal settlement in Victoria; that he had obtained his liberty; and that he is at the present time a prosperous sheep farmer in that country. The detective has acquainted him with the fact that he has become the heir to a large property; but the man is happy in his Australian home, and it is doubtful if even the prospect of becoming a Cheshire landholder will tempt him to revisit the scenes of his youtful follies.

THE SPECTRE OF THE ROSE.

Oh, raise your deep-fringed lids that close
To wrap you in some sweet dream's thrall—
I am the spectre of the rose
You wore but last night at the ball;
You plucked me warm, but still impearled
With eve's soft tear-drops silvery white,
And 'mid the dazzling, brilliant world
You wore me proudly all the night.

Oh, you, thro' whose light wish I died,
I will arouse me from the dead,
And all night long will flit and glide
About your curtains and your bed,
Still, tho' I haunt your dainty room,
For me let not a mass be given;
My soul is in thy faint perfume,
And I have reached the rose's heaven.

Yet ere I drew my dying breath,
All envied me a lot so brave,
For tho' I felt the pangs of death
I had your bosom for a grave;
And on the marble, as I lay,
A bard wrote with a loving kiss—
"Here lies, a rose, and monarchs may
Be jealous of an end like this."

THE DIAMOND SWINDLE.

Report of Clarence King, United States Geologist—Nearly Two Million Dollars Secured by Swindlers—The Losers, Etc.

The latest received San Francisco papers are copiously filled with details of the exposures of the great diamond swindle started last August. The following report of Clarence King, United States Geologist, to the President and Directors of the San Francisco and New York Mining and Commercial Company, fully explodes the fraud:

SAN FRANCISCO, November 11, 1872.

To the Board of Directors of the San Francisco and New York Mining and Commercial Company:

I have hastened to San Francisco to lay before you the startling fact that the new diamond fields, upon which are based such large investments and such brilliant hopes, are utterly valueless, and yourself and engineer, Henry Janin, the victims of an unparalleled fraud. Having convinced you verbally that my investigations have been made upon no other than your own ground, I beg herewith to give a brief statement of my mode of study and unanswerable results. Feeling that so marvellous a deposit as the diamond fields must not exist within the official limits of the geographical exploration of the fortieth parallel unknown and unstudied. I availed myself of the intimate knowledge possessed by the gentlemen of my corps, not only of Colorado and Wyoming, but the trail of every party traveling there, and was enabled to find the spot without difficulty, reaching there on November 5. After examining the camp ground, water notices, and general features of the Diamond Mesa, I next traced the boundaries of your claims, and then began in earnest to study the distribution and mode of occurrence of the precious stones. Our first day was devoted to the sandstone table rock, at the head of Keely gulch, where about all the stones collected by your party have been gathered, and had our critical work ended with the close of this one day, we should have left the ground confident believers in the genuineness and value of the fields. My suspicions were, however, aroused early in the second day's work, and I at once determined to make an examinative series of "prospects," of which the following are the results:

1. A nearly uniform numerical ratio exists between the rubies and diamonds.

2. The gems, in nine cases out of ten, lie directly upon the hard surface of rock or an undurated crust of soil. In the exceptional case where I found them in crevices there was always ample evidence that the sand or soil had been disturbed and broken up within a year.

3. With the diamonds and rubies occur quartz pebbles of varied sizes and concretions of iron, and containing crystaline particles of quartz, which are found freely mingled with the soil from surface and bed rock. Hence, if the gems were a natural deposit, being of a specific gravity intermediate between the quartz and iron concretions, they must have also settled through the earth to the bed rock. I therefore selected ground on and immediately about Table Rock, where the top was more or less strewn with the so-called rubies, carefully shoveled off the surface inch of ground and gravel, and examined by means of sieves and pan washing all the material down to bed rock. About thirty of these tests were made, encircling Table Rock, and in no instance was a ruby or diamond found.

4 Ruby Gulch, leading directly from Table Rock to Arnold Creek, and by necessity receiving the wash and the gem-bearing surface of sandstone, was found to be extremely rich in rubies at its head; but this richness, instead of continuing down the bed, as if genuine it inevitably must have, proved to exist only in ground directly at the foot of Table Rock, where the soil was clearly disturbed, mixed and smoothed over. I sank a series of four pits to bed-rock, down the gulch at intervals, excavating probably a couple of tons of material, and although as in every other instance quartz and iron concretions were distributed throughout all the gulch soil not a ruby or diamond was found.

5. In the top of Table Rock and in the midst of thickly-sown rubies are certain crevices not opened by your parties. They are filled with soil and pebbles, and more or less overgrown with grass, sagebrush, and small cactus plants. We carefully removed the top inch, dug out the whole crack, finding no trace of diamonds, or even rubies. In the crevices, which bore unmistakable evidence of being tampered with, we never failed to find rubies, and often small diamonds.

6. Upon raised, dome-like portions of table rock, rubies and diamonds lay upon the summits and inclined sides, in positions where the storms lodged them, and where, moreover, they were unaccompanied by quartz or concretions.

7. An exhaustive examination of the rock itself with a field microscope revealed no grain, however minute, of either gem.

8. In the ravines and upon the Mesa nearby are numerous ant-hills, built of small pebbles mined by the ants, and which we found to bear rubies on their surface. A still closer examination showed artificial holes, broken horizontally with some stick or small implement through the natural crust of the mound-holes, easily distinguished from the natural avenues made by the insects themselves. When traced to their end each artificial hole held one or two rubies. Moreover, about these "salted" hills were the old storm-worn footprints of a man. Many outside ant-hills were studied, but there were neither artificial holes piercing them, rubies within nor without, nor human tracks.

9. I discovered in the table three small emeralds. Summing up the minerals, this rock has produced four distinct types of diamonds, ortental rubies, garnets, spinels, sapphires, emeralds and amethysts—an association of minerals I believe of impossible occurrence in nature.

10. When altogether satisfied that the gems had been "salted" on or about the table, our party set out upon a series of outside prospects, which were carried on all over the Mesa and its flanking canyons, until the absolute valuelessness of the property was finally ascertained.

The result of these ten links of proof are: That the gems exist in positions where nature alone could never have placed them. That they do not exist where, had the occurrence been genuine, the inevitable laws of nature must have carried them. Finally, that some designing hand had "salted" them, with deliberate fraudulent intent. Furthermore, this is the work of no common swindler, but of one who has known enough to select a spot where every geological parallelism added a full probability of honesty. The selection of a geological locality is so astonishingly ———, the calling itself so cunning and artful, the ——— of all ———so fully well done, I can feel no surprise that even so trustworthy and cautious an engineer as Mr. Janin should have brought home the belief he did, especially when, as his report states, he was not allowed to inspect exhaustively, nor do I wonder that your ——— party of ten men brought back a confirmation of Mr. Janin's opinion, since they too were hurried from the ground without actually testing it. I should add that on the evening of Wednesday, November 5, when leaving the ground for the last time, I met J. Berry, of Salt Lake, who arrived with a prospecting party. I honestly expressed my conviction to him, detailed minutely my mode of investigation, and ended by urging him to remain and satisfy himself by personal examination since he seemed to accept my result without question. A sense of my duty as a public officer has impelled me to come directly and frankly to you, gentlemen. In answer to your request that I accompany General Colton back to the ground while he and his party investigate for themselves, I place myself, my camp, men, and field outfit at his disposal for two weeks, believing that in so doing I shall do as my chief, Major General A. A. Humphreys, would order, were it possible in this sudden emergency to communicate with him. I am, with respect, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

CLARENCE KING, U. S. Geologist.

The San Francisco Chronicle of Nov. 26 says:

The company was organized and incorporated, trustees were appointed under the act of incorporation, they called a meeting, elected a president, secretary, treasurer and superintendent, and the stock was apportioned. It was then ordered to be issued among themselves, and the entire stock was placed in Ralston's hands, with the exception of five shares each, which the trustees were obliged to have to enable them to act as trustees. All the stock of the company that had ever been sold—about twelve thousand shares, belonged originally to Philip Arnold, and was purchased from him by the incorporators. Fifteen thousand shares were bought in New York of Arnold, at $20 per share, making $300,000, by Ralston, Dodge, Harpending, Lent, and Roberts. They afterwards sold it here for $40 per share, the profits, $180,000, being divided among them. Besides this, Arnold sold Lent 6,250 shares at $40 per share, receiving his pay, $250,000, in gold coin.

The company was then organized with 100,000 shares of the value of $100 each, or a total value of $10,000,000. The whole of the capital stock was issued. Of this stock 88,000 shares was held by W. C. Ralston for the shareholders, whoever they might have been. But 12,000 of it was sold, this being the stock purchased by Latham, Gansl, Sloss, and others. This was all the stock that was sold, or if any more was sold, it has never been given into the office for transfer on the company's books.

THE LOSERS BY THE FRAUD.

Wm. M. Lent has paid out over $400,000 cash, which, of course, is a complete loss. He had never seen the grounds, and invested solely on his faith in Janin's report and the stories circulated by others. William G. Ralston comes next among the losers, having advanced $250,000 to help make the payment to Arnold.

The following gentlemen purchased stock for the amounts set opposite their names. As the cash was paid in every instance the money is a total loss:

M. S. Latham	$20,000	J. W. Gashwiler	$40,000
Michael Reese	20,000	Chas. W. Lightner	20,000
John Rosenfeld	20,000	W. F. Babcock	20,000
Louis Sloss	40,000	T. Parrott	20,000
Maurice Dore	20,000	Albert Gansl	20,000
Thos. Sunderland	20,000	Mr. Hooper of D. D. Colton	20,000
		Cross & Co.	10,000

The amount swallowed up from Harpending, Roberts and General Dodge is not known, but they all three are heavy losers on paper. The probabilities are that their actual loss is not much. It may be just the other way. Besides the above the New Yorkers, Sam Barlow, Gen. McClellan and others lose about $700,000.

THE SWINDLERS' PROFITS.

Arnold owned 25,000 shares of stock, or one-fourth of the whole stock. He realized on the sale of it in gold coin from victims in this city at least $550,000, besides what he may have sold elsewhere. It is said that he has only 1,000 shares of original interest left. Arnold is now supposed to be in Kentucky. He has been on the frontier nearly all his life, most of the time during the last few years in Arizona, where he has been mining, but he came originally from Kentucky. A short time after Janin's visit to the reputed diamond regions Arnold went to Kentucky and secured fifteen negroes to go back and help work the ground. When he got to Denver with them he found he was being watched, and remained there waiting for an opportunity to slip off unobserved. He waited there about two months, and then he was ordered by the company to disband his men and give up the expedition. He did so, and afterward came to San Francisco when telegraphed for, remaining but a short time, and then going East. He has borne the reputation of being a sharp, shrewd, unscrupulous fellow, and yet, with all these qualities, he has never been known until recently to have any money. He isn't troubled on that account now.

Spots on the Sun and their Effects.

The Rev Frederick Howlett, F. R. A. S., East Tisted Rectory, Hants, writes that a large group of solar spots, distinctly visible to the naked eye, is again to be seen in the sun's southern hemisphere. It has now accomplished half the transit of the disc. Two other smaller spots lie in the northern hemisphere, and the total area affected by the spots is not much short of 4,000,000,000 square miles. Mr. Howlett thinks there can be little doubt that the unusual frequency and intensity of meteorological disturbances on the earth's surface—the droughts, the rains the thunder storms, the cyclones, &.—are more or less directly connected with these remarkable disturbances of the solar surface. [London Globe.

Didn't Want to be a Girl.

[Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman.]

A few evenings since as one of our country friends, Mrs. W——, was putting the little ones to bed, she as usual caused them to say their prayers. A little girl five years old, having just been disposed of with the closing sentence of—*and make me a good girl, for Christ's sake, amen*—when Johnnie, three years old, came and knelt beside his mother's knee. After repeating "Here I lay me," &c., his ma essayed to close for him, but Johnnie was paying more attention than she; and when she said, "and make me a good little girl, for Christ's sake, amen," he said, "*I shant*; I dont want to be a *good little girl for Christ's sake, amen.*"

[For the Evening Post.]

THE SNAW LIES DEEP ON HILL AND PLAIN.

BY JAMES LINEN.

The snaw lies deep on hill and plain,
Snell fa' the pelting sleet and rain;
Sure winter has come back again.
Wi' nichts baith lang and wearie O;
The Sun's withdrawn his cheering beams.
The ice has fettered living streams,
And a' the face o' Nature seems
A desert cauld and drearie O.

O'er earth a spotless robe is flung,
Wi' white festoons the groves are hung,
Whaur sylvan minstrels lately sung
Their touching lays see cheerie O;
There's frost-work on the window pane,
And flocks for green fields bleat in vain,
Sure winter has come back again,
And winds blaw wild and eerie O.

But what care I for whistling winds,
Or drifting snaw that fairly blinds?
Gie me the joys that true love finds
Beside my trusting dearie O;
See fondly still to me she clings,
And sunshine o'er life's path way flings,
Wi' music sweet our cottage rings,
That mak's our hame see cheerie O.

New York, December 1, 1872.

Riding and Riding Gear in Chili.

The gear of a Chili horse is one of the most curious looking arrangements in the world. The bit is composed of a flat piece of iron which rests on the horse's tongue and against the roof of his mouth; at the end of this is a hole, through which is passed a massive iron ring, about four inches in diameter, which encircles the lower jaw; in front of the mouth another flat iron ring is placed, to which the reins are fastened. The whole affair weighs about five pounds, and is sufficiently powerful to break a horse's jaw with a sudden jerk.

The reins are formed of finely-plaited hide, and are of about the thickness of a forefinger; there are only two, and they are joined together just above the grip of of the hand. They terminated in a long lash (*chicote*) about four feet long, at the tip of which there is a ball of lead sewn up in leather. When not required for use this *chicote* is curled round the near side of the rider, and hangs down on the off flank of the horse. Of course, as may be readily imagined, it is a formidable weapon in skillful hands; a man not on the lookout is frequently knocked clean off his saddle by a blow on the head with the ball at the end.

The saddle is a queer affair. In the first place, six or seven sheepskins are placed on the horse's back, one on top of another; a leather strap is passed round these, and firmly secured; a skeleton saddle, or rather piece of wood with a cantle at each end, is then placed on, and on the top of this any number of sheep skins, finished off, if the owner is a "swell," by a foxskin, or some other valuable fur. Sometimes as many as seventeen or eighteen skins may go to make up a *montura*. The four corners are kept down by broad leather straps, ornamented with silver buckles, to enable the rider to wedge himself in. The stirrups are made of two huge pieces of hard wood, with a hole half-way through, and frequently weigh five pounds or six pounds a piece. I once had the curiosity to weigh a *montura* of a well-to-do *huaso*; it weighed sixty pounds more or less, and yet this was by no means an uncommonly large one. When the rider is in his saddle, all his legs are concealed by the sheepskins, and viewed from behind, clad in *poncho* and an enormous straw hat, he presents one of the most laughable objects in existence.

Of course, nearly all their feats of horsemanship are due to their using such powerful bits, the comparative smallness of the horse, and the almost impossibility of getting thrown from such a saddle. When the horse does come down, the rider is almost invariably seriously injured, through getting entangled and mauled in the struggles of the animal. They are good riders, as far as "sticking on" goes; but of pace and of nursing a horse they haven't the faintest notion. The best rider in Chilr—that is, among the natives—couldn't take the best horse in England two miles over a fair country; he would simply "pound" him in the first half-mile. [London Field.

The New German Rifle.

The Cologne Gazette gives an account of the rifle which is to be placed in the hands of the German soldiers:

"The model, it appears, was adopted last winter, and is upon the system of Mauser, but is fired by a short needle, and the catridge is metallic. The new gun is said to be superior to the chassepot and the Werder as regards lightness and facility of manipulation, while on other points it is said that nothing can be better. Its greatest rapidity is twenty-six shots per minute, while in untrained hands, or in volley firing, the number would be about ten per minute, or for rapid firing twelve to fifteen. Its range is one thousand six hundred metres. It is not yet known whether the yatagan or bayonet will be decided upon by the authorities. In order to hasten the manufacture of the new guns large orders for parts of the locks, etc., have been given to different engineering establishments, among others to Lowe, of Berlin, a manufacturer of sewing machines. It is expected that the whole German army will be supplied with the new guns in from two or three years. France, it is said, has supplied herself with chassepots in two years, but only with the aid of Duglish and Belgian factories, which are at present overwhelmed with foreign orders, and are not now available to the German government."

Whisky as a Medicine.

Those who are accustomed to the use of 'good old Irish whisky" for certain physical maladies with which they are afflicted, may be interested in the information that Dr. Hodges of Belfast has recently had occasion to analyze several samples of "whisky," and has published the results of his examination in one of the Dublin papers. A bottle of whisky described as a fair sample of the drink sold in low class public houses was on examination found to be heavily adulterated with naphtha, cayenne pepper, and vitriol, another sample was composed almost entirely of naphtha, slightly colored with genuine whisky, and a third delectable compound had not even "a coloring" of the genuine spirit, being a pleasing combination of cayenne pepper, oil of vitriol, alcohol, and sulphate of copper, which could be produced by any amateur chemist at the rate of one penny per gallon. The physical results to the consumers of such a decoction can be imagined.

Poison in the Vanilla Bean.

It is well known that from time to time various cases of poisoning from the use of vanilla ice have been noticed and published in Paris, Munich, Vienna, and other places. The most careful investigations have failed to discover the cause. In a few cases traces of lead, iron, and tin, from the vessels used, have been found in the ice, but as no poisoning has ever resulted from fruit ices prepared in the same vessels, it cannot be due to that. M. Schroff is of the opinion that the vanilla beans are poisoned by the natives of South America and Mexico, who rub them with Acajou oil to make them smooth and soft. This oil is not seldom contaminated with a sharp substance which acts like cantharides. He thinks it less probable that the injurious effects are due to small crystals found in the outer skin of the vanilla bean—benzoic acid.

VARIETIES.

IN China the marriage ceremony lasts three days.

A BUFFALO paper announces that by the recent burning of an ice-house there 20,000 tons of ice were "reduced to ashes."

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know whether "civil service rules" mean that civil clerks are always to be employed in public offices.

LAURA FAIR cock-tails, recently sold in San Francisco saloons, have been discontinued since the rumored attempt of that lady to poison Judge Dwinelle.

THE King of Bavaria's refusal to take part in the late imperial festivities at Berlin, was due, it is said to his great aversion to meeting the Princess Frederica Willhelm, whom he jilted about eight months ago. "The way of the transgressor is hard."

A NUMBER of ladies in Nashville have signed an agreement to abstain from all outward adornment on Sundays, wearing only the plainest sort of apparel. Bats thus threatened to the millinery business, there being no place left in which to display bel ast sweet thing in bonnets.

MRS. TAYLOR, the divorced wife of Mr. John Henry Gurney, the English banker died lately in England, leaving an estate valued at $2,500,000. This reverts to the trustees of the Gurney estate, and will be applied for the benefit of the creditors of the insolvent firm of Overend, Gurney & Co.

A YOUNG man named Gill, of Gaines, Mich., went to bed and dreamed that a tree was falling toward him. In his frantic efforts to escape he jumped into the middle of the floor and thence through a window over two tree-tops, landing in the snow nine feet from the building and thirty feet from his bed. The window was badly smashed, but he wasn't hurt at all.

A party who proposes to publish a new housekeepers' guide sends the following extracts from the forthcoming work: "Plain sauce—an interview with a railway clerk. To make a good jam—ask any horse car conductor. To boil tongue—drink scalding coffee. To make a good broil—leave a letter from one of your sweethearts where your wife can find it"

The Savannah Advertiser says that a gentleman residing in the suburbs, who has been suffering from the incursions of chicken thieves to an unpleasant degree, armed himself with a spring trap, and a few evenings since set it in the most convenient place in the back yard. Unfortunately he caught his mother-in-law instead of the thief, but he has managed to conceal his disappointment so skillfully that no one has yet suspected that he felt any.

THE Princess Beatrice, of England, does not always fall in with family decisions and plans, and her proposed marriage to the Marquis of Stafford is a very improbable affair. She was very much opposed to her sister marrying the Marquis of Lorne, saying she supposed when her time came she would be offered a dry goods clerk. Germany, that inexhaustible field of royal Protestant husbands, she has refused to contemplate, as she "hates Germans," and even a Marquis may seem preferable to her by comparison.

A. T. STEWART'S magnificent mansion on the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, New York city, which he has just moved into, is large enough for the retinue of a crowned head. The house, however, is said to be very damp, and to require fires burning even in August. It is the most elegantly fitted up mansion in the Union. The carpets and curtains, fitted to each room, were made in Europe, and the gorgeous furniture was also made abroad.

A FEW days ago the inhabitants of a country town in England were filled with conjecture at the following sign painted in large capitals on the front of a house recently fitted up and repaired. "Mrs Brown, Dealer in all sorts of Ladies." Al was consternation. Inquiry was instantly set on foot as to who this Mrs. Brown might be, but no one could tell. She was a stranger in the town. The second week after the mystery was unravelled. The house painter returned to finish his work, and concluded by adding—"and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel."

THE English Court of Queen's Bench was recently engaged in gravely discussing the effects of a scar upon the forehead received by an actress in a railway collision. The counsel for the railway company suggested that the matter was entirely too sentimental for the consideration of the Court, but Mr. Justice Blackburn said it was a serious thing for an actress to have a disfiguring mark upon her face. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn dwelt upon the effects of the accident upon the lady's professional career, without dwelling particularly upon the scar upon her face. The Court supported a verdict which gave the lady $8,000 damages.

A NEW and very ingenious form of the confidence game was recently practiced on the New York & New Haven Railroad. A traveler was induced, by the blandishments of an attractive female, to take a seat beside her. She had a male friend, and he had a bottle of sherry and some lunch. The trio were very social, and soon the duo invited the solo to take lunch. He did so. He took a drink of sherry. He fell asleep. He slept past his station, and did not wake until he got to New Haven. When he got there his two friends, his overcoat, and his money, had been gone some time. Moral to travelers—Beware of a pretty woman and a bottle of sherry on railroad cars.

THE St. Louis Dispatch, in some remarks about those enterprising gentlemen the sewing-machine agents, says: "These agents get 'picked up,' sometimes, smart as they think they are. There are scores of people who are wheedled into buying just to get rid of them; but the class who get even with them are called 'machine tryers,' and not buyers. They are not needing a machine; they never do, yet have plenty sewing in the house to do. The agent insists on leaving a machine, and after a lengthy struggle they consent that he shall leave it on trial, which he does. They take hold, learn quickly, do up all their sewing, and after having kept the machine till the time agreed upon is out, conclude it is not the kind of a machine they want."

THE Vienna Exhibition is to introduce an attractive feature, which was forgotten in the great shows of London and Paris, namely, the "Infants' Pavillion." Into this elegantly-arranged and gigantic nursery, to which all nations are expected to contribute, boys from every country on the earth are to be collected; illustrated primers and objects for "object-teaching" in every tongue are to be gathered. A department of physical development is to be made an especial feature, and mothers are to be instructed how to prevent the many deformities which are acquired in tender years. Nursery furniture and food, medicine and clothing for babies will also have important departments, and be presided over by men and women of large culture and refinement, as well as experience of little folks.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LAKE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 16, 1872

THE *Dispatch* defends Senator CAMERON'S brutality in preventing Senators from paying tribute to HORACE GREELEY, and in the same issue it copies and commends a puff of FRED. GRANT in which he is represented as "full of the same determined stuff that has given world-wide character to his father," etc., and yet the *Dispatch* is not an organ, neither is it a court journal.

NOT one of the Pittsburgh organs, except the *Commercial* which announced that it had no call to express an opinion, has yet ventured to say one word in favor of the admission of colored children to the Public Schools; neither have they said anything in regard to the recent decision in Washington city to the effect that a hotel or restaurant proprietor is the proper judge of who should have either refresbment or lodging at his house. Ain't this singular when we remember how they did clamor for the "rights" of the colored population prior to the election?

HON. JAMES L. ORR, of South Carolina, a leading secessionist, but for a little more than a year a loyal man who votes the Radical ticket, is rewarded by President GRANT with an appointment of United States Minister to Russia. GRANT appears anxious to reward leading rebels like LONGSTREET, MOSEBY, ORR, et al., provided they work for him, and his intensely loyal organs if they do not endorse these appointments, dare not condemn them. They have not one word to say in opposition to the appointment of prominent rebels over the heads of the patriotic and truly loyal.

OUR local columns this morning detail still further the raid made by the owners of the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company, HARTRANFT men every one of them, on the white mechanics heretofore employed in their works. These men, many of them who have families to support, are turned out of their situations at the commencement of winter to make room for the heathen Chinee, and that, too, in direct violation of the promise made that Chinese would not be employed in certain departments. The Radical organs in this city may endeavor, as they have done heretofore, to make light of the matter—refuse to take either one side or the other of the question, or to ignore it entirely, but we can tell them that one hundred and sixty Chinamen in a little place like Beaver Falls, within twenty-six miles of Pittsburgh, is getting pretty near home.

JUDGE M'AUTHUR of Washington, D. C., in the case of the negro FOOTE vs. AMAN, the proprietor of a restaurant who declined to furnish refreshments to the colored men, recently decided that "the proprietor of a hotel or restaurant was the proper judge of who should have either refreshment or lodging at his house and no one could dispute his authority in that matter. In conclusion he gave judgment in favor of AMAN, which dismissed the proceedings."

Now here is another chance for the organs to stand up for the "rights" of the colored population, but we will wager a big apple they won't do it. Like the question of admitting colored children to the Public Schools, they leave the colored people to fight their own battles; they only stand up for their right to vote, provided, they vote as the organs dictate.

WHO OWNS THE REAL ESTATE?

We have a growing city as well as progressive people to manage its multifarious concerns. Our expenses are increasing *pari passu* with our boundaries, and our High Priests of TERMINUS are pushing their deity farther and farther into the country. They began with Pitt and Oakland and Peebles townships, the next slice comprised the South Side boroughs, and now a wedge is to be pushed forward into Wilkins ownship, for the useful purpose, it may be, of including a Radical candidate for Congress *in posse*, within the limits of the new Congressional district to be constituted by this "great and growing" city.

The people within the boundaries of the territory doomed to annexation will find, after careful examination, that candidates for Congress do not by any means comprise the whole of their sacrifices to TERMINUS on the accomplishment of his removal further out on the old Greensburg Pike. We have, high up in the new City Hall, three very unpretending looking citizens, known officially, we believe, as *The Board of Viewers*. This recent accession to the city machinery is set in motion by a concurrent vote of Councils, an easy thing to do when one of the members of either branch happens to be the holder of a deed, describing a piece of ground within the city limits, who sees, or who thinks he sees, how his own property may be largely increased in value by a damage done to the property of his neighbor.

The influential Councilman or the influential Councilman's particular friend it may be, has purchased a piece of ground at a low figure, because the vendor owned the land facing the principal street, and the purchaser would necessarily be obliged to go around a corner to have access to that street. This was a disadvantage which of course was compensated by a lower price than would have been paid had all the appliances of direct streets, graded and paved, been embraced in the bargain. Remember, we are only suggesting what may happen. After some years, during which the vendor has laid out his grounds and built his dwelling, and supposed the laws of the State would protect him in the results of a life well spent in industrious usefulness; the purchaser of the lot in his rear by another species of industry has got to be a Councilman. He thinks of retailing his ground in lots; and in order to increase their value he comes before this Triumvirate who dwell in the upper hall of the third floor of the City Hall. He has ascertained their rule—a very good rule for the man who wishes to profit by his neighbors wrongs. They have determined that all property is increased in value by having a street run through it, and that in such cases no damages are payable, for no loss is suffered; for if the victim of all this trespass upon law, equity, and ordinary honesty, would level his handsome buildings, and lay out the whole ground in 20 feet lots, the whole would sell—say these modern colons—for more than the property would now sell for without the street! Wonderful sagacity of this *Board* of *Viewers*! Perhaps this ground was bought, the buildings erected, the fruit trees set out, the garden planted for some more elevated purpose than mere profit. Cannot even councilm en imagine that there may be some value in the love some people have for the house they have builded and the grounds they have ornamented, and the place in which one has hoped to pass the last few years of a well spent life. Is he to be hustled out by a City Ordinance, trundled along by a Board of Viewers who seem to have just about as great an infusion of sentiment as a mad bull would exhibit in any china store in Pittsburgh.

To such things the simple residents of Wilkins township subject themselves by having the city line extended so as to include them. They cease practically to own their own property—they only have a sort of tenancy at the will of the Councils, acting through this Board of Viewers. We do not desire to be regarded as opponents of annexation; not by any means. We only wish to let people know what it means. Nor do we say that any one man, nor any dozen men for that matter, should be permitted to stay public improvements. What we say is, that to take one man's property for the mere purpose of enabling another man to sell his at an advance, is a dangerous outrage on the rights of property, which should be tolerated in no well-governed community.

We have now a strong case bearing upon this question. A. B. is trying to do this very thing by running a street through C. D.'s lot in such manner as utterly to destroy the purpose for which it was bought and improved. A dozen witnesses are called and sworn, they are all men of sound judgment and unquestioned integrity, and they assess the damage at from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars. The Board disregards all this, and insists upon it that men who reside in the neighborhood of this attempted outrage, know nothing in comparison to the knowledge this Board has acquired by inspiration or absorption or in some other unaccountable way.

Does such arbitrary power rest in Councils—has the Legislature the right to confer such absolute authority on any man or on any body of men? These are questions of grave import and well worthy the immediate attention of all dwellers in the rural wards.

HOW ELECTIONS ARE CONDUCTED.

What slim chance Philadelphia has for honest elections, will be somewhat better understood by those who read Judge Finletter's opinion upon the way in which Prothonotary Laughridge neglects his duties as the custodian of the election returns, and permits the election laws to be violated with impunity. There seems to be no law for election rascalities in this city, and the Courts appear to be powerless to protect the ballot-box, except through the expensive and tardy form of contest, which besides the immense cost and loss of time it involves, is so hedged about now-a-days by "Ring" contrivances, that to enter into a contest is virtually holding an election over again, by summoning the whole hundred and twenty thousand voters as witnesses. This is well understood by the "Rings," and hence the approved method now is to falsify and forge returns, give the foreordained candidate a certificate, and force the candidate really elected by the people into all the expenses, loss o time, worriment and uncertainty of a contest. This very few are inclined to do, and hence the "counting out" system makes things very easy for those who resort to it. Most of the "modern improvements" in falsifying returns, and in embarrassing those who tried to expose the nefarious work, cropped out in this case.—*Phila. Ledger.*

AS Messrs CHILDS and DREXEL, owners of the *Ledger*, have the distinguished honor of frequently placing their feet under the Presidential mahogany, would it not be advisable for them to ask government interference, in the corrupt and law defying city of Brotherly Hate? It has been practised elsewhere with great success. The only drawback in this case, is, the men in possession of affairs, and who systematically outrage the rights of the people, are on the side of the administration. It does make some difference whose ox is gored.

THE Baltimore *Sun* in commenting upon the demoralzing effects of *Harpers Weekly* upon the community, thus alludes to that *Journal of Debauchery*:

But the pencil, like the pen, has a power, which, capable of the best uses, may be perverted to the basest. A master in handwriting may turn his peculiar gift to forgery, and one having the gift of sketching and the capacity to lay hold of any salient topic of the moment and turn it to purposes of laughable illustration, may pervert his talent to the creation of the most monstrous libels, and become a corrupter and enemy of society. It is said—we know not with what truth—that the late Horace Greeley was sorely wounded by the poisonous stuff ejected upon him by the caricatures in Harper's so-called "Journal of *Civilization*," which had as little mercy as truth in them, and which were even more merciless to the public than they were to their subject. The same artist—if, indeed, such a defamer of good men is worthy the name—sought to bring Mr. Sumner into contempt because he had expressed his forgiveness of Mr. Brooks, by representing him in a ridiculous attitude kneeling at the grave of his old assailant. What was this but to throw ridicule upon the principle of forgiveness, a cardinal principle of Christianity, of which the conductors of *Harpers' Weekly* personally and as journalists, profess to be exponents, as well as of civilization? Equally indelicate, indecent and outrageous was the cartoon issued by this ghoul of Mr. Greeley's political funeral at the very time his wife was dying.

We say, without hesitation and without reference to the political relations of the caricaturist, that nothing could be more deleterious to society than such pictures, staring the youth of the country in the face from newspapers and store fronts. Nothing could tend more powerfully to efface from their minds every precept of courtesy and kindness to others, of truth and justice, which they have been taught, or ought to have been taught, in their homes and their schools, as the primary requirement not only of Christianity, but of civilized society. Not to wound unnecessarily the feelings of others is the first lesson that a humane parent will teach his child, yet here is a practice which every day, for the last few months, under the auspices of the *Journal of Civilization*, has been reversed that rule, which is not intended alone to make men smile, but to "smile and smile," and feel like "villains," if not become such; to roll poisonous suggestions under their tongues like sugar plums; which vulgarizes, depraves and teaches falsehood, malice, hatred, and all uncharitableness, while it professes only to amuse; which casts around firebrands, arrows and death, while it exclaims, "Am I not in sport?" No one need envy the nature capable of such crimes against society, but society owes it to itself not to have the best influences of domestic and religious culture counteracted in this insidious and baletul way. The better instincts of men revolt at such things, and the public should discountenance them in the most marked way possible—visiting them with their special neglect to a degree, if possible, which will eventually amount to practical prohibition.

HON. JAMES L. ORR, who has just received the appointment of United States Minister to Russia, is a native of South Carolina, born May 12th, 1822, at Craytonville. He was educated at the University of Virginia, then studied law, and was admitted to bar in 1843. In 1844 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1845. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1848, and by re-election served in that body until March 4th, 1859. He was Speaker of the House in the Thirty-fifth Congress. He was a member of the South Carolina Secession Convention, which met in December, 1860, and in that body voted for the immediate and separate secession of the State. He was also one of the three Commissioners sent to Washington to negotiate for the surrender of the forts in Charleston harbor to the State of South Carolina. From 1862 to 1865 he was a member of the Confederate Senate, but after the rebellion he became reconc'ed to the change in the position of the State, and in 1865 he was elected Governor by a majority of 667, the vote being 9,776 for ORR against 9,109 for WADE HAMPTON, Democrat. He held office until 1866, when he became a judge of the Circuit Court. In 1870 he formally announced his adhesion to the Republican party, and in June, 1872, he was a prominent and active member of the Republican National Convention which renominated President GRANT. During the State campaign which followed, he refused to support FRANKLIN J. MOSES, the Republican nominee for Governor, and was one of the leaders in the movement which placed in the field the Bolters' ticket, headed by REUBEN TOMLINSON. It will be seen from his appointment as Minister to Russia, that notwithstanding his active support of the Bolters' ticket, Mr. ORR is still regarded by the Administration as a Republican in good standing.

THE investigation of the charges of bribery made by Mr. GILL, one of the members of the city council of Philadelphia, against Mr. YOUNG, another member, has resulted fruitlessly. The committee say that the evidence is conflicting and contradictory, and that it is clear that some of the witnesses swore falsely, while others treated the summons to attend as witnesses with contempt. The committee further say that no thorough investigation can be had without a legal enactment compelling the attendance of witnesses, and making false swearing before investigating committees a penal offense.

GENERAL Amnesty had a vote in the House of Representatives, and received 102 yeas to 84 nays. That there should be 84 men in the House who favor the policy which politically disables a handful of ex-rebels may seem amazing, and even discouraging. But, then, the affirmative side of the question received an unprecedentedly large support. It takes a two-thirds vote to give us General Amnesty, so the bill did not pass; but, taken with the vote on the bill to remove Mr. LAMAR'S disabilities, the tone of the proceedings shows that the day is not so very far off when a wise and just measure will sweep away these last relics of an old revenge. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

MR. GREELEY carried seven States instead of six, as generally reported in the country newspapers. These seven States are Maryland, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri. He also carried Arkansas, but the GRANT men are endeavoring to cheat him out of the State.

GOVERNOR GEARY has issued writs to the Sheriffs of Bradford, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Wyoming counties, composing the Thirteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, specifying Tuesday, December 24, as the day for a special election to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the resignation of ULYSSES MERCUR, who was, on October 10th, elected Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The person chosen at this special election will not hold his position longer than sixty-six days, as he will receive his certificate of election on December 26th, and will retire on March 4th, 1873, when the Forty-second Congress will adjourn.

TO MISTHUR FROWD:

James Anthony Froude;
Tho' ye may be endowed
Wid talents to write a folse fiction,
'Twas a sorrowful day,
When ye crossed the woide say
To tache us in illegant diction.

For dear Mr. Frowde,
By a mannerless crowd
Ye surely wur cruelly trated:
Off yer pins ye were jerked
We e *Maline-ed* and *Burke d*
Scalp'd, skinn'd and entirely o'er-mated.

And whin ye lave here,
Wid a flea in yer ear,
And sadly recross the broad ocean;
You'll have one course of pride
In your scarified hide—
You raised here a little commotion.

JOHN PATRICK O'DOWD.

IMPEACHMENT.

HIGHHANDED USURPATION

LOUISIANA.

The Warmoth Contempt Case Postponed—Resolution Adopted by the Kellogg Legislature, Calling on the President for Aid.

NEW ORLEANS, December 9.—In the Federal court the Warmoth contempt case was postponed until to-morrow on account of the illness of Judge Durrell.

Much interest is manifested regarding the political moves. Quite a crowd gathered at Mechanic Institute, where the Kellogg Legislature met, and at City Hall where the Fusion members were in caucus, as well as at the Federal court room, where the Warmoth contempt case was set for a hearing.

Judge Elmore, of the Eighth District Court, and Manning, clerk, were arranged before the Supreme Court for contempt, growing out of the Bovee case. Judge Elmore was fined $50 and ordered to imprisonment for ten days. Manning was fined $50 and imprisoned fifty days. They were both pardoned by Governor Warmoth.

The Kellogg Legislature at its organization had sixty-four member present. The following was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The General Assembly is now convened in compliance with the call of the Governor, and certain evil disposed persons are reported to be forming a combination to disturb the public peace, defy the lawful authorities, and the State is threatened with violence; therefore, be it—

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly met, the Senate concurring, that the President of the United States be requested to afford the protection guaranteed to each State by the Constitution of the United States, when threatened with domestic violence, and that the presiding officers of the General Assembly transmit this Resolution immediately, by telegraph and otherwise, to the President of the United States.

The Governor "Not at Home."

The joint committee to wait upon the Governor reported that they called at the Executive office and were informed by the messenger that the Governor was not in, and had not been at the office during the day. The committee then asked to see the Governor's secretary, but were informed that he was too busily engaged to see them. The committee left a written communication for the Governor, informing him that both Houses of the General Assembly had met in pursuance of his proclamation, and having organized were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to submit. The Governor's private secretary afterwards sent to the House a note that the Governor would communicate to the General Assembly to-morrow.

Warmoth Impeached.

The Speaker then proceeded to read the following, which he stated was an important matter, and asked the attentive consideration of the members:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, that Henry C. Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana, be, and he is hereby impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors in office committed against the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana.

After a short debate, the resolution was adopted—yeas, 58; nays, 6.

Speaker Lowen then said: It becomes my solemn duty to announce to this house and the people of Louisiana that the Governor of Louisiana stands impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

A committee was appointed to notify the Senate.

The Governor Suspended.

The following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the House, the Senate concuring, that whereas the House of Representatives has formerly presented and approved articles of impeachment against Henry C. Warmoth, and presented the same for the action of the Senate, and whereas under the constitution the impeachment of the Governor operates to his suspension from office pending the trial, the general Assembly in the premise considered do now declare Henry C. Warmoth suspended from the office of Governor of the State of Louisiana, until such time as the Senate shall try and decide upon the charges preferred against him.

Useless Protests.

Hugh J. Campbell and W. McMullen, and Messrs. Hunsecker and Jenks, Senators, holding over from last term, entered a protest against the illegal and unconstitutional manner in which the Senate was organized. General Campbell protested against the illegal and precipitate organization of the Senate, stating his reasons, and citing precedent in support of his views. He stated that the Senate was the sole judge of its returns, concluding that no court, even of the United States, can decide for the Senate the question of its returns. He therefore protested against the present organization of the Senate as illegal and unconstitutional. The other protests were to the same purpose.

Debate followed.

The Senate Notified of the Governor's Impeachment.

The House Committee on Impeachment reported as follows:

In obedience to the order of the House of Representatives we appear before you, and in the name of the House of Representatives of all of the State of Louisiana, do impeach Henry Clay Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him and make good the same. In their name we demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of the said Henry Clay Warmoth, to answer said impeachment.

The Senate Resolves Itself Into a High Court of Impeachment.

Mr.—— offered the following:

WHEREAS, Articles of Impeachment have been presented in the Senate, alleging that H. Clay Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana, is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office; therefore, be it—

Resolved, By the Senate of the State of Louisiana that the Senate, having resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, that the presiding officer of the Senate notify the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the action of the Senate.

Mr. Ingraham stated that by the resolution impeaching Governor Warmoth, Lieutenant Governor Pinchback became Governor of Louisiana, and moved that Senator A. B. Harris, of Concordia, take the chair as President of the Senate, which was adopted.

Pinchback Explains.

In the Senate this afternoon Lieutenant Governor Pinchback upon reading in the *Evening Times* an editorial flatly contradicting the statement made by him this morning that Mr. C. A. Weed and Gov. Warmoth had offered him $50,000, and as many offices as he wanted to help him in the matter, and said: I owe it to myself and to Mr. Weed to state that he was not present at the meeting as in my best I had first stated. He was in an entirely different room and the doors were closed between us. He came to the house with Mr. Warmoth, but was not present at the time the offer was made. I owe this to Mr. Weed as a gentleman whom I know and to my own dignity and feeling.

At the evening session of the Senate Chief Justice Ludeling appeared and was sworn in as presiding Judge of the High Court by Justice Talliaferro. He then swore in the twenty Senators present, and declared the Court of Impeachment organized, and was ready to proceed. The Court then adjourned till Monday, 16th.

Pinchback Qualified as Governor.

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, qualified as Governor, took possession of the office and received the congratulation of his friends.

The Fusion members of the Legislature have been in secret session at Lyceum Hall all day and adjourned at 9 P. M., until to-morrow.

WARMOTH'S REPLY.

Governor Warmoth Applies for an Injunction Restraining Lieutenant Governor Pinchback From Exercising the Duties of Governor.

NEW ORLEANS, December 10.—Governor Warmoth filed the follow petition in the Eighth District Court this morning:

The petition of Henry C. Warmoth of the Parish of Orleans respectfully represents that he is the Governor of the State of Louisiana, and that he is and has been, since the year 1868 in the possession of said office and the discharge of its functions, and that he is entitled to discharge its duties until he shall be legally removed or until a successor shall be duly qualified; that one P. B. S. Pinchback, of the Parish of Orleans, this ninth day of December, 1872, attempted forcibly to take possession of the rooms assigned to the Chief Magistrate of the State at the State House during the absence of the petitioner therefrom, and to assume the duties of Governor; that the said Pinchback holds no such office under the constitution and laws of Louisiana, has no right to attempt to take possession of said office, nor to assume any of the duties of Governor, but is a mere wrong-doer and tresspasser in his acts aforesaid; that to preserve the rights of the petitioner an injunction is necessary; wherefore petitioner prays that said Pinchback may be duly cited to appear and answer to this petition, that an injunction may issue petitionally restraining him from committing any of the acts heretofore set forth, that he may be summarily restrained during the pendency of this suit.

The order of the Court is:

Let an injunction issue, as prayed for, and, according to law, on petitioner giving bond in the sum of five hundred dollars.

Signed, WM. A. ELMORE,
Judge Eighth District Court, Parish of Orleans.

The Writ Served on Pinchback.

Annexed is a copy of the writ served on defendant.

You are hereby enjoined and restrained from interfering or attempting to interfere in any way with Henry C. Warmoth in the discharge of his duties as Governor; from taking possession or attempting to take possession of the office assigned to the Chief Magistrate of the State of Louisiana at the State House; from keeping possession or attempting to keep possession of said office or rooms, or from any wise exercising or attempting to exercise the functions and duties of Governor of Louisiana.

The Citizen's Meeting

in front of City Hall, notwithstanding the inclement weather, was largely attended. Thomas Adams, president of the Crescent Insurance Company, called the meeting to order. He said: "God bless you all for the manner in which you have responded to the call for the purpose of resisting this tyranny which has been placed upon us, and I hope you will be successful in this your peaceable protest against the invasion of your rights as American citizens."

Col. John McEnery then made a brief speech. He said that he was not there to make a political speech, or inflammatory remarks, but only to take counsel on the present state to which tyranny and fraud had reduced them.

Responding to loud calls,

Governor Warmoth took the Stand.

He recited the incidents connected with the election and returns. He asked: Is it not known that the sworn returns are in the hands of the Governor? How, then, can they decide whether this or that officer is elected? He said that seven or eight counties had been counted out without evidence; that the Governor had been impeached; the State House put in possession of the United States troops, the Legislature enjoined and everybody denied admittance to the Capitol who was not upon the infamous rolls of the enemies of the State. He concluded by advising recourse to Congres for redress.

The Memorial

prepared by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce at their meeting was then read and adopted. It is a lengthy document setting forth the history of the contest for the past two weeks in full.

A series of resolutions were adopted protesting against the usurpation of the State Government by a party of unscrupulous adventurers aided by

Federal Bayonets,

and authorizing the appointment of a Committee of one hundred to prepare an address to the President and Congress setting forth their manifold grievances, and that they should visit Washington lay it before the national authorities and ask the Federal Government to remove from the State Capital the Federal troops in order that the duly elected Representatives of the people may have free access there to assemble, organize and exercise their legitimate duties, or in the event of the unwillingness of the authorities so to do that, they be requested to establish a military Government in our midst deeming the latter as infinitely preferable to the present irresponsible, illegal and usurping rule which is supplemented and sustained by bayonets.

The Kellogg Legislature,

in joint session, counted the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

A. P. Field received his commission as Attorney General and was directed to telegraph to Washington and have the suit instituted by the Attorney General, H. N. Ogden, stopped and to notify the Supreme Court that he had been commissoned. A bill to the same purpose passed the Senate.

Pinchback stated that having been duly returned he will receive his commission as Congressman-at-Large.

Pinchback Proclaims.

Acting Governor Pinchback to-day sent a message to the Legislature, recommending prompt action in the case of the impending Impeachment against Gov. Warmoth, and a vigorous and searching investigation regarding the frauds, with a view of punishing the guilty. The proclamation concludes:

The people have complained of the oppressive laws. I would recommend that all laws, which are justly obnoxious or which bear oppressively upon any portion of the people of this State, whether political or economic, be modified or repealed, and that all your legislation be conducted not in the interest of any class, but with a view to protect the interests of the whole people of this State.

The Court of Last Appeal.

WASHINTTON, December 10.—In the case of Kellogg against Warmoth, which was before the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday, the Court to-day granted leave to file a petition and ordered that the argument on the motion for a rule to show cause against Judge Durell be heard on Thursday.

The President's Policy.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—Attorney General Williams sent the following telegram to the Lieutenant Governor, and pending the impeachment trial of Warmoth, acting Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana:

The requisition of the Legislature transmitted by you has been received. Whenever it becomes necessary, in the judgment of the President, the State will be protected from domestic violence.

The Fusion Legislature

was in session to-day with a quorum in both Houses. General Hugh Campbell was elected President of the Senate, and J. C. Moncure elected Speaker of the House.

More Usurpation.

NEW ORLEANS, December 11.—The Lynch-Hawkins Returning Board make a material change in the roll of the city and parish election. They return as Judges for the District Courts which were classed and not determined by the Government Board, E. M. Eunier, for the Third and B. L. Lynch for the Fourth. All the Republican candidates for Congress are returned.

The Kellogg Legislature

passed a bill abolishing the Seventh and Eighth District Courts and creating a Superior Court with the exclusive jurisdiction of issuing injunctions and mandamuses in all cases in which the State Secretary and Metropolitan Board shall be a party.

A resolution was passed arraigning W. A. Elmore, Judge of the Eighth District Court, before the bar of the House for contempt in issuing the injunction yesterday against Pinchback.

By order of Acting Governor Pinchback Major General Hugh J. Campbell has been relieved from active duty, and Major General James Longstreet, of the Louisiana Militia, has been assigned commandant of the division. This movement is doubtless made with the view of relieving the United States troops on duty at Mechanics' Institute.

The Governor's Message.

The Fusion Legislature appointed a Joint Committee to notify the Governor, who soon thereafter sent to the joint session of the Senate and House his message, after the reading of which both Houses adjourned until noon to-morrow.

Governor Warmoth to-day issued the following proclamation:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW ORLEANS, December 11, 1872.

Gov. Warmoth's Latest Proclamation.

WHEREAS, A resolutionary assemblage, pretenting to be the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, composed mainly of candidates defeated at the election, but who have been proclaimed elected by persons wholly unauthorized to act, which persons have deliberately and wickedly falsified the facts of the election and have pretended to return said defeated candidates without having possession of any legal returns or other documentary evidence, thus setting at defiance the will of the majority of the people; and

WHEREAS, The said fraudulent and pretended General Assembly has attempted to impose upon the public by passing pretended resolutions of impeachment in pursuance of which a person falsely assuming to be Lieutenant Governor by virtue of a term office as Senator, which had expired, has under the protection of certain unauthorized persons broken into the Executive Office and declared himself acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, and persists in such claim in spite of an injunction issued by a competent Court; and

WHEREAS, Said revolutionary and fraudulent organization has proceeded to declare the results of the late election by proclaiming the election of candidates for Governor and other State officers, who were really defeated by many thousand votes; and,

WHEREAS, The truly elected members of the General Assembly, being excluded from the Capitol by an armed force placed at the disposal of the conspirators against the peace and dignity of the State, have met and organized at the City Hall of the city of New Orleans, and are now prepared to enter upon the discharge of their Legislative duties:

Now, therefore, I, Henry Clay War

moth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this, my proclamation, warning and cautioning all good citizens against in any manner recognizing said revolutionary and fraudulent assemblage pretending to be the General Assembly of the State and now in session at the building known as the Mechanics' Institute, recently used as a State House, or the person who claims to act as Governor by virtue of fraudulent and pretended resolutions of impeachment adopted by the said revolutionary assemblage, and I hereby command all State officers, collectors, sheriffs and others to disregard the pretended official acts of said revolutionary assemblage, and of the person who falsely and fraudulently claims to act as Governor of the State; to refuse to them all countenance and recognition, but to recognize and deal only with the legal officers now in authority until such time as their successors shall be regularly installed in accordance with law and agreeably to the legal returns of the recent election.

And I do hereby declare that such officers will be protected in the discharge of their duties by all authority of which the State Government is possessed, and that all the force of the State will be used for the purpose of defeating the machinations of the conspirators who have temporarily occudied the State Capitol; of enforcing the laws of the State; of enforcing the writs of the Judiciary, and of maintaining the peace and dignity of the State.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this eleventh day of December, A. D., 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

[Signed] H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

By the Governor:
T. A. WOODWARD,
Acting Secretary of State.

The Militia Officers

having been ordered by acting Governor Pinchback, through Adjutant-General Street, to report to General Longstreet, express their determination to obey no orders but those emanating from Governor Warmoth, whom they still regard as commander-in chief. The militia are on duty guarding their armory to-night.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Resolution Censuring Senator Sumner Introduced in the Legislature.

BOSTON, December 11.—In the Massachusetts House to-day, Mr. Hoyt, of Athols, offered the following preamble and resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

WHEREAS, Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, has proposed on the floor of the United States Senate to erase from the flags of the Republic and from the Register of the Army all inscriptions, mementoes and tokens of battles and victories of the Union armies in the late war of the rebellion;

Resolved, That this attempt to degrade the loyal soldiery of the nation and their grand achievements meets with our unqualified condemnation, and merits the disapproval of the people of this Commonwealth thus misrepresented.

ALABAMA.

The Muddle Becoming More Complicated.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., December 11.—About one o'clock to-day, while the Capitol Legislature was in session, Sheriff Steibrach appeared in the Senate and said he had a warrant from Governor Lewis to take possession of the Capitol, whereupon the Senate ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest the Sheriff for contempt and hold him in custody for forty-eight hours, dating from noon. The Sheriff did not resist arrest, but explained that he was merely acting under orders, and apologizing to the Senate was released.

For a few minutes the excitement was intense, and the Federal troops, stationed near the Capitol, got under arms, but no cause for action appearing, they dispersed to their quarters. The Senate authorized the Sergeant-at-Arms to summon a posse of military to guard the Capitol against all the Federal forces and adjourned. The Sheriff appeared before the door of the house, but the Sergeant-at-Arms refused admittance except to the Federal forces, and the Sheriff withdrew. The Legislature in the court room admitted to a seat another person, who had, according to the official returns, been defeated by a large majority.

THE COLD SNAP.

ALBANY, December 11.—The river is closed.

AUGUSTA, December 11.—Three to four inches of snow fell here last night, being the heaviest fall in this section for many years.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 11.—About three inches of snow fell here this afternoon, and still continues falling.

WAIFS BY WIRE.

The run on the Mutual Bank, New York, has wholly subsided.

John T. Croxton, of Kentucky, has been appointed minister resident at Berlin.

Henry J. Foster, cashier of the National City Bank of Brooklyn, is reported a defaulter to the extent of $10,000.

There is no intelligence yet of the missing ship Scandria. It is feared that she has foundered and gone down.

It is now thought that the American creditors will not lose seriously by the failure of the Jacobs Bros., of Antwerp.

The arrangements are complete for the organization of a company to build the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

The trial of ex-Collector of Internal Revenue Stanton, for the embezzlement of public moneys, began at Baltimore yesterday.

The agent of the Webb line of Australian steamers, denies the report of the sale of that line to the Pacific Mail company,

Henry N. Smith has resigned the presidency of the Hannibal and St Joe Railroad, and E. S. Higgins has been appointed in his place. Jay Gould also resigns as director of the same road.

Two of the sons of the sexton of Dr. Talmage's church in New York, were arrested on Sunday charged with robbing the money boxes to the extent of six hundred dollars. The pilfering has been carried on for three months.

The "*Herald's*" Washington special states that the Credit Mobilier investigation will show that several Congressmen accepted enormous dividends from that concern, which they devoted to charitable and political purposes. They will show that they were not identified with the management of the concern or with legislation for it.

A Columbia, South Carolina, dispatch states that Senator elect Patterson's arrest is based on the affidavits of eleven members of the Legislature. He was taken before a Justice, but a crowd of his friends created a disturbance and Patterson escaped. He was again arrested and committed to jail for twelve hours for contempt, but was immediately released on habeas corpus.

XLII CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 9, 1872.

The credentials of Mr. MORTON, re-elected, were presented.

Petitions were presented for a prohibitory liquor law, concerning French spoliation claims, and on other subjects.

Mr. MORTON, from the Military Committee, reported a bill refunding the States interest on moneys borrowed to equip, pay, supply and transport troops for the United States in the late war, and said he would ask early action thereon.

New Bills.

The following new bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. POMEROY—For the relief of settlers on the Cherokee lands, in Kansas.

By Mr. WRIGHT (Iowa)—For a military road in New Mexico.

Mr. WINDOM offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five, to consider the President's recommendation concerning a transportation route from the West to the Atlantic.

Mr. Morrill (Me.), objected. The resolution was laid over.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill providing that in case any person entitled to a pension for services in the war of 1812, dies during the pendency of his application the accrued pension, to which he would have been entitled, shall be paid to his widow or his legal representative.

Payment of Duties.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill relating to the payment of duties, which provides that after June 30, 1873, it shall be lawful to receive twenty per cent. of the amount of custom duties in United States notes, and twenty per cent. additional in proportion each year hereafter until 1877, when the duties may be paid either in gold or United States notes.

Supreme Courts.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill providing that hereafter the annual session of the Supreme Court of the United States shall commence on the first Monday of October in each year,

Sailors' Monument.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill authorizing the transportation in a United States vessel and the free admission of the Sailors' Monument designed by Admiral Porter and now being executed in Rome by the American sculptor Simmons, in accordance with a resolution adopted last week.

The Senate at the end of the morning hour proceeded to consider the bills on the calendar.

Ohio River Bridges.

The Report of the Committee of Conference on the bill regulating the construction of bridges across the Ohio river was agreed to, and the House having agreed to it at last session, the bill is now passed.

Miners and Mines.

On motion of Mr. STEWART, the bill to define the rights of miners and to encourage the development of mines was indefinitely postponed.

One Term.

Mr. SUMNER'S joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution confining the President to one term was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

French Spoliation Claims.

Mr. CAMERON moved that the French Spoliation bill be made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. SHERMAN said he was opposed to the bill, and opposed to special orders, and called for a division.

Mr. CAMERON withdrew the motion, and moved to postpone the bill until Monday next. Agreed to.

Relief.

The bill for the relief of Lizzie Gilmer, Postmaster at Pittsfield, Ill., was passed. Yeas 32, nays 15.

Mr. POMEROY moved to postpone indefinitely the bill to extend the time for the construction of the Kansas, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, saying that the road had already progressed so far that it would be finished within the prescribed time.

Executive Session.

At 2:55 the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Several bills were introduced and referred by Mr. Hibbard, (N. H.) for an amendment to the Constitution; authorizing Congress to fix a uniform time for State elections.

The resolutions of the Vermont Legislature were presented, favoring Civil Service Reform, and the abolition of the Franking Privilege.

Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Banks offered resolutions fixing the salary of the President at fifty thousand dollars per annum, commencing March 1873; that the term of office of the President and Vice President be six years, the President to be ineligible for re-election, and that the President and Vice President be elected by the people at the same time that Congressmen are elected

That portion of the resolution as to the term of the Presidency was in the form of an amendment to the constitution.

New Bills.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), offered a bill remitting the duties on certain goods destroyed by the Boston fire; also to refund discriminating duties under the proclamation of October 30, 1872, on merchandise then actually afloat.

A bill was introduced by Mr. NEGLEY to complete the James river and Kanawha canal.

Bills were also introduced:

To repeal the tax on spirits from fruit.

Providing for the safety of bonds.

To reduce taxes.

Repealing the usury section of the currency act.

Amending the postal acts.

Providing for the collection of statistics of inland and coastwise trade between the States.

Bills were also introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. SHELLABARGER—To amend the act to facilitate postal and telegraphic communication.

By Mr. MORGAN (Ohio)—To secure justice to the wool growers of the United States.

By Mr. CLAGGETT (Montana)—To promote education in the Territories; also to secure a more efficient and honest administration of Indian affairs; also for the removal of obstructions to navigation on the upper Missouri river.

By Mr. BURCHARD—Limiting the time during which the funds received on subscriptions to national loans shall be permitted to remain on deposit with National Banking associations and depositories.

By Mr. BLAIR (Michigan)—Extending for four years the Southern Claims Commission.

By Mr. BURNELL (Minn.)—To repeal the act of the 4th of June, 1872, regulating the construction of bridges across the Mississippi river; also to authorize the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company to build a bridge across the Mississippi at North La Crosse, Wisconsin.

By Mr. GALLEGOS, (New Mexico,)—For the construction of a military road in New Mexico.

By Mr. BANKS—Creating a commission to adjudge the compensation of several claimants for damages for depredations by Rebel cruisers to be discharged out of the indemnity fund awarded by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, to be paid by Great Britian to the United States.

At the conclusion of the call of States, the bill introduced at the last session by Mr. Frye, for Mr. Hooper, known as

The Supplemental Civil Rights Bill.

came up, and occupied the remainder of the morning hour.

The House refused to lay the bill on the table and then it was referred to the Committee on revision of laws.

Holiday Recess.

Mr. DAWES introduced a resolution for adjournment over the Christmas holdays, which was amended and adopted so as to make the recess extend from Friday Dec. 20, to Monday January 6th.

Appropriations to Boston Firemen.

Mr. HOOPER introduced and asked to have put upon its passage a bill reciting that at the late great fire in Boston the safe of the sub-Treasury containing $13,000,000 of public property was saved from destruction by the heroic exertions of the men and appropriating $20,000 to the firemen's fund established by the firemen who lost their lives in the conflagration. Leave was obtained and the bill advocated by Messrs. Hooper and Butler, and was criticized by Mr. Kerr (Indiana) and other members as proposing to establish a very dangerous precedent.

The bill was further defended and advocated by Messrs. Cox, Bingham (Ohio), Hoar and Banks, the latter declaring that it was based upon a principle of universal application, that of rewarding persons for services to the United States.

Mr. GARFIELD (Ohio) argued that the bill should be referred to a committee.

Mr. HOOPER moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Negatived.

The Bill was then referred to the Committee on Appropriations with leave to report at any time.

Home Tonnage.

Mr. KELLEY (Pa.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the War Department for a statement of the tonnage employed in the home trade of the United States, distinguishing between steam and sailing vessels, and between iron and wooden vessels. Adopted.

Free Trade.

A bill was passed admitting free of duty the sailors' monument now being erected at Rome, which is to be placed in the grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Removing Obstructions.

Mr. LYNCH, from the Committee of Commerce, reported a bill appropriating $150,000 for the removal of the sunken wreck, which is now an obstruction to navigation in the channel way at Sandy Hook. Passed with an amendment holding the owners, charterers or insurers of such vessel responsible for the cost of removal.

Amnesty.

Mr. ACKER moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill removing all political disabilities, and extending general amnesty. Negatived—yeas, 102; nays, 84, less than the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. SHELDON moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill authorizing the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company to construct and operate bridges across the Mobile river, and other navigable streams tributary to Mobile Bay. Agreed to and the bill was passed.

Select Committee on Centennial Celebration.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of the Select Committee on the Centennial celebration as follows: Messrs. Kelley, (Pa.), Dawes, (Mass.), Maynard, (Tenn.), Sargent, (Cala.), Hawley, (Conn.), Havens, (Missouri), Cox, (N. Y.), Marshal, (Illinois), and Hancock, (Texas.)

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1872.

Memorials.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented the memorial of the citizens of Illinois against the passage of the bill to perfect the navigation of the Mississippi.

Mr. COOPER presented the memorial of the Southern Methodist Association of Tennessee, asking payment for the destruction of their property during the war.

Prohibition.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the bill of Mr. Pomeroy, prohibiting the sale of liquors in the district of Columbia, and moved to refer the subject to the Judiciary Committee.

The Finance Committee was in favor of a law imposing a penalty for the benefit of the wives or creditors of drunkards upon those who sold them liquor, but thought it rather a question of morals than of finance.

Mr. POMEROY said the Judiciary Committee was not a committee on morals.

Mr. SHERMAN—Not exactly; but it's the committee on laws.

Mr. CONKLING opposed reference to the Judiciary and asked whether the question did not belong to the Finance Committee.

After some discussion the Senate refused to discharge the Finance Committee from the consideration of the subject.

New Bills.

The following bills were reported:

By Mr. SHERMAN—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coupon bonds in exchange for registered bonds.

By Mr. CAMERON—To authorize the President to release the Empire of Japan from the payment of indemnity due the United States under the Convention of 1864.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill transferring to the Exira, Denison and Sioux City Railway Company, of Iowa, all the rights and interests heretofore vested in the Cedar Pacific and Missouri River Railroad Company by the acts of May 15, 1856, and June 2d 1864, to any public lands lying within twenty miles of the line between Denison and Onama City, Iowa. Referred.

Popular Elections.

Mr. COLE offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution as to provide for the election of President and Vice President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

The resolution was adopted.

The Boston Fire.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill for the relief of sufferers by the Boston fire, and stated that the committee was equally divided on the subject. The bill was placed on the calendar.

The Calendar

of business was then taken up. Most of the bills upon it were passed over.

The bills relating to writs of execution and other final processes in the United States Court was indefinitely postponed; also the bill to provide for the erection of a public building in Quincy, Illinois.

The VICE PRESIDENT announced the appointment of Mr. Stevenson, (Kentucky,) as a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute in place of Garrett Davis, deceased.

The bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Ouachita river, at or near Arkadelphia, Ark., was passed, also the bill to provide for the removal of the sunken wreck obstructing the channel off Sandy Hook.

At three o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

New House.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

Authorizing Collectors to grant special orders for unloading steamships at night.

Establishing a new scale of fees and salaries for Customs officers.

Repealing the bankruptcy act.

By Mr. RICE, (Ky.)—Repealing the special tax on retailers of leaf tobacco.

By Mr. ARTHUR, (Ky.)—Repealing the Enforcement Act.

Abolishing the stamp duty on bank checks.

Abolishing the special tax on leaf tobacco.

By Mr. BECK, (Ohio.)—To amend the acts of the 23d of May 1872 for holding United States Court in Toledo.

By Mr. M'HENRY—For a railroad bridge at across the Ohio at Owens borough.

How the Soldiers Are Treated.

The House then received the bill reported last session by Mr. Coburn (Ind.) to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands, with authority to assign their certificates, and to locate by attorney.

Debate ensued.

Mr. HAWLEY (Illinois) spoke against the bill.

He claimed that the better provisions in it were already contained in the law passed at the last session. He stated that the quantity of land that would be covered by these certificates to soldiers, not counting the sailors, would be four hundred and fifty million of acres. The bill ought to meet with the condemnation of the House as it was for the benefit only of the claim agents and land speculators.

Mr. STOUGHTON (Mich.) a member of the Military Committee, defended the bill and contended that it established no new principle, but merely carried out what had been the policy of the Government after all great wars. He explained that under the provisions of the bill there was no danger of the certificates getting into the hands of speculators, for it limited the quantity that could be held by any one person to three hundred and twenty acres and required settlement and occupation.

The bill was debated until the expiration of the morning hour when it went over until to-morrow.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair, on

The Indian Appropriation Bill.

Mr. SARGENT, who reported the bill from Committee on Appropriations, made a general statement about it. He said that the amount appropriated for the current year for the expense of the Indian service was $6,362,062. The amount proposed in the bill was $5,379,365, or nearly a million less.

Mr. NIBLACK asked Mr. Sargent to give the House an idea of the present policy and views of the Administration in regard to the Indians.

Mr. SARGENT replied that he was not authorized to speak for the Administration in that matter. His own opinion would be in favor of doing away with the old Indian treaties.

Mr. SHANKS, chairman of the Indian Commission, stated that so far as this Commission was concerned, it would rigidly adhere to the conditions and spirit of the treaties made between the United Statas and the several Indian tribes until some other mode should be established with the consent of the Indians themselves. Until then the contract between the United states and the Indians, so far as the Indian Commission is concerned, would be most sacredly maintained.

Mr. SARGENT went on to speak in commendation of the Indian peace policy.

He read a table of statistics showing the remarkable increase in prosperity among the Indians within the last ten years, and the value of individual property increasing in one year from $3,942,000 to $9,941,000.

All general debate being closed, the House proceeded to consider the bill by paragraphs.

After getting through about half the bill, the Commission rose, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 11, 1872.

The bill passed admitting free of duty the statue to commemorate the sailors who fell in the late war.

Holiday Recess.

The concurrent resolution in regard to the holiday recess was presented.

Mr. COLE objected to its consideration, and it went over.

Mr. HITCHCOCK introduced a bill for the removal to the Indian Territory of certain Indians in Neoraska.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed:

Placing colored persons who enlisted in the army on the same footing as other soldiers as to bounty lands.

Authorizing the settlement of the claim of the estate of the late Admiral Dahlgren.

Establishing an assay office at Helena, Montana.

Civil Rights Laid Over.

When Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights bill was reached on the calendar, Mr. Carpenter (Wisconsin) in the chair, looking at Mr. Bayard, said:

Does the Senator from Delaware object?

Mr. BAYARD—I will if the Senate desires, but I did not say so. [Laughter.]

Mr. CARPENTER—The Chair understood the Senator to object.

Mr. BAYARD—I did not.

Mr. SUMNER—I think there is no objection.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) objected and the bill was laid over.

War of 1812.

A bill was introduced providing for the recomputation of accounts between the United States and States, growing out of moneys expended by the States in the war of 1812.

Cutting Down the Revenue Officers.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill for the reduction of officers and expenses of the Internal Revenue Bureau with amendments, providing that the offices of assessor and assistant assessors shall cease to exist at such times in the Districts respectively as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may find practicable prior to July 1st, 1873; authorizing the appointment of twenty-five additional agents until July 1st, 1874, in addition to those provided for by the existing law, and amending the present law so as to provide that all of the additional commission of one-half per cent. shall be paid to the collector receiving tax on all spirits produced after the office of assessor shall cease, according to this bill.

Political Disabilities.

Mr. VICKERS, from the Committee on Political Disabilities, reported the House Bill removing those of L. Q. C. Lamar, which passed.

The Porter Statue.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) gave notice of a motion to reconsider the vote authorizing the free admission of the Porter statue, which he regardd as a precedent for the free importation of other articles of like character.

The Holiday Recess Again.

After executive session the House resolution for a holiday recess came up.

Mr. WINDOM made an effort to shorten it by amendments, but it passed in its original shape. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. BECK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported adversely the bill for the abatement of taxes on spirit destroyed by fire while in bond. Tabled.

Railroad Extortions.

On motion of Mr. SHELLABARGER the Judiciary Committee was instructed to report what powers Congress possesses to regulate commerce among the States as regards the oppressive charges among the railroads.

The Centennial Commission.

Mr. HAWLEY presented the memorial of the Centennial Commission asking aid of Congress in the matter. Referred to the Centennial Committee.

Excused.

Mr. KELLEY (Pa.) asked to be, and was excused from further service as Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service Reform and on Coinage, Weights and Measures, stating that his duties as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means and Chairman of the Centennial Committee engrossed his time.

Filling Vacancies.

The SPEAKER announced the following appointments to fill vacancies on committees:

Committee on Elections, Mr. Foster (Ohio); on Claims, Mr. Hawley (Conn.); on Judiciary, Mr. Shoemaker (Penn'a); on Civil Service Reform, Mr. Crocker (Mass.) and Mr. Dodds (Ohio); on Patents, Mr. Esty (Mass.); on Coinage, Weights and Measures, Mr. Conner (Texas); on Private Land Claims, Mr. Giddings (Texas); on Agriculture, Mr. Herndon (Texas).

Soldiers' Bounty Land Bill.

The House resumed consideration of the Soldiers' Bounty Land bill up yesterday.

Mr. DUNNELL (Minn.) opposed the bill, being unable, he said, to conceive of a bill more mischievious in its tendencies and effects. Did Congress propose to satisfy the claims of soldiers for an equalization of bounties by giving them bounty land warrants which would not sell in the market for twenty dollars? The bill would benefit only those who never smelt gun powder in defence of the country.

Mr. TOWNSEND opposed the bill and said: The soldiers of Pennsylvania were opposed to it, and the Grand Army of the Republic at its session in Easton in February, 1872, had expressed in resolutions its disapprobation of the provisions and principles embraced in the bill.

Mr. HAWLEY also opposed the bill and showed how unfairly and injuriously the bounty land system had worked as applied to soldiers of the Mexican war. He calculated that these soldiers got $36,000,000 from the sale of their land warrants and that actual settlers had paid $15,000,000 for it, the difference going into the pockets of the land speculators. The pending measure would work infinitely more unfairly than that one, because now any one could settle on the lands under the homestead and preemption laws. Under this bill two million persons would be entitled to land scrip. If only one tenth of them applied in a year that would throw on the market thirty-two million acres and the scrip would only hold good for a year. The effect would only be that the soldier who spent at least ten dollars in getting his warrant could not sell it in the market for five dollars. The measure would therefore prove to be practically a fraud on the soldiers. He held most rigidly to the policy of preserving the public lands for actual settlers.

The bill was defended by Messrs. Donnan and Speer, when

Pennsylvania Politics

were brought into discussion, Mr. Speer asserting relative to the resolutions of the Grand Army of the Republic presented by Mr. Townsend, and signed by the Governor elect, Hartranft, that the organization did not represent the honest soldiers of the country, but the political men and officers who were controlled by railroad companies and monopolies. He (Speer) had been repeatedly called a liar by the Republican press for stating that Hartranft signed these resolutions which do not represent the soldiers of Pennsylvania. He asked his colleague to furnish the resolutions of a Soldiers Convention, or the letter of a single soldier of Pennsylvania, who carried the musket, in opposition to his bill. They are the political soldiers put forward by politicians to win campaigns for them.

Mr. TOWNSEND replied that the Convention was composed of delegates chosen by soldiers, and some of whom were private soldiers who carried the musket and knapsack during the war.

Mr. SPEER again asserted that the Grand Army of the Republic was a semi-political organization running in the interest of the politicians of railroad companies.

A Glaring Falsehood.

Mr. TOWNSEND reported that it was a semi-political organization because composed of men who were soldiers. The soldiers of the war were Republicans, while those of the rebellion were Democrats [excitement on the Democratic side].

Mr. RANDALL said, That is not so.

Mr. SPEER denounced Mr. Townsend's statement as false in fact, and disgraceful to a representative from Pennsylvania.

Mr. TOWNSEND, in conclusion, asserted that the rebellion was gotten up by the Democratic party of the South, assisted by the moral influence of their coadjutors, the Democratic party of the North, and that nine-tenths of the soldiers of the war were Republicans.

After some further debate of a conversational nature, the bill went over at the expiration of the morning hour till to-morrow.

The French Spoliation Bill

was postponed, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes presiding, on

Adjourned.

A Hotel Horror.

TWENTY FEMALE SERVANTS BURNED.

NEW YORK, December 11.—The fire at the fire at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night broke out shortly after eleven o'clock, on the second floor of the hotel. The staircase, upon which the fire started, was the one at the back of the house, leading from the laundry in the servant's rooms on the attic floor. The flames ran rapidly up the stairway. It was as a chimney, there being no openings from it but at the top and bottom. It ate up the staircase, and charred its surroundings to the open space into which the room of the servants opened, when it burst into its fullest strength. The flames in their passage did little or no damage until they reached the corridor at the top, the draught driving them through the narrow passage, carrying the flames quicker and making them more destructive. As they went on they spread over the entire extent of the west wing. The wood work of the rooms where the servants slept immediately caught the flames and soon the entire wing was a lurid mass.

The flames spread so rapidly that the the servants, asleep in the rooms at the top of the stairway, were overtaken before assistance could reach them, and completely shut off from the main building. The firemen, who had in the meantime arrived, were too late for assistance, as by this time the apartments of the poor creatures were enveloped with fire. Shortly after one o'clock, when it was found that a number of persons were missing, the police officers and a chief of the fire department effected an entrance by means of an iron ladder to the room where the people were supposed to be. They there found the charred and burned bodies of thirteen persons. Bedding and furniture were strewn about the rooms, confused with human remains. The bodies lay at different places, from which the poor people had tried to find means of egress. Some had endeavored to escape through the windows, and others, in their endeavors to find air, had fallen at the head of the staircase. The bodies of two women were half concealed under a bed in an outer room, where they had evidently tried to shelter themselves from the blinding, suffocating smoke and scattering flame. When the firemen and police got into the wing, the floors of this room were found to be sound, but the roof timbers were burned and had fallen upon the floors in a confused mass upon the bodies.

The water thrown from the hose was several inches deep on the floors and was filtering through to the ground. The heavy beams of the roof had fallen upon the burned bodies, severing the limbs and mutilating the remains horribly.

The bodies were speedily removed to Bellevue, from whence, to-day, they will be sent to the Morgue. Owing to the confusion and excitement the names of the victims could not (up to twenty minutes past two o'clock this morning) be ascertained. Twenty-two dead bodies have been recovered, sixteen in one room and six in another. The alarm was first given by one of the female servants, who shrieked "fire" through the hallway, awakening the guests of which there were about five hundred in the hotel.

Many of the guests went to the office and enquired as to the excitement, but were informed by the clerks that it was only a little fire in the laundry. This attempt to keep the fire quiet so as to avoid a panic, helped to bring about a terrible result. When the guests become cognizant of their danger, scenes of confusion ensued, people moving about in apparent distraction. Baggage filled the hallways, the smoke was suffocating and water drenched the floor.

It was nearly twelve o'clock before any one gave the alarm, and passing policemen, learning of the fire inside, caused the fire engines to come to the spot. The fire by this time had made considerable headway, and the ladies were in a wild state of excitement.

A poor servant girl was found on the third floor writhing in agonies of pain, her body frightfully burned. The shrieks of the servants in the upper stories were heartrending as the firemen were making their way to rescue them,

Large crowds had, in the meantime, gathered in the streets, and the excitement outside was kept up till about two o'clock, when the fire was about extinguished.

The *Herald*, editorially, says: It is stated that gross carelessness was apparent in the condition of the warming apparatus, and that there was two much anxiety to keep the fire a secret, and too little effort made to save the unfortunate girls.

The whole subject will, no doubt, be thoroughly investigated, The losses are estimated at from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

There are various statements as to the origin of the fire. One says it was caused by the bursting of a steam pipe in the laundry. Some seventy or eighty servants altogether, were awakened on the top floor, and hurried down stairs. Their clothing was utterly ruined. A fireman named Deavey was seriously injured by falling through a crevice to the pavement. The hotel furniture was worth about four hundred thousand dollars, fully one-fourth of which is utterly ruined. The house is owned by A. Reno, but leased by Darling, Griswold & Co.

Just before the alarm a guest was assigned a room which, on being reached, he discovered to be on fire. Returning to the clerk, he was informed there was no other room vacant. The fire was not known at this time in the office.

Among the most prominent guests were General Burnside, General Horace Porter, and Mr. G. M. Pullman, of Chicago. Several of the lady guests were accommodated in neighboring hotels and houses. Miss Neilson, the actress, was a lady guest.

The building was so slightly constructed that water went through the floors as though it were a sieve.

Large crowds of rich and poor gathered at the Morgue this morning to ascertain the names of the persons taken there from the Fifth avenue fire. Eleven bodies are already at the Morgue, only two of which so far are recognizable, the others being burned almost to a crisp.

There is great confusion at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day. One of the proprietors denies that there was any delay in giving the alarm. The walls of the laundry were completely burned. Icicles hang from the ceiling. The damage cannot be ascertained. Accounts of the number burned are conflicting. It is learned at the hotel that only eleven persons were burned; these were all female servants.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

(Special to the N. Y. World)

Napoleonic Coup d'Etat Among the Probabilities.

LONDON, December 5.—The vote in the Versailles Assembly to-day on the formation of M. Dufaure's Committee has excited the liveliest apprehension in Paris where fighting is expected. Great excitement prevails at Chiselhurst. Marshal MacMahon controls the army, but will act only in obedience to the Assembly, and not to President Thiers. German re-occupation is certain if fighting occurs. Correspondence has recently passed between Bismarck and Napoleon. German re-occupation will result in the re establishment of the Empire.

The Committee of Thirty.

VERSAILLES, December 5.—The Assembly this afternoon elected members of the Committee of Thirty proposed by Minister Dufaure. The committee, as formed by the Assembly, consists of nineteen deputies from the Right, representing 361 votes, and eleven deputies from the Left, representing 333 votes. What course the Government will take under the circumstances is at this time unknown.

MEXICO.

President Lerdo Inaugurated—Matters at the Capital.

CITY OF MEXICO, December 1.—Via Havana December 8.—Lerdo De Tejada was declared elected President on the 6th of November, and on the 18th a decree to that effect was published when the diplomatic corps visited him in an unofficial capacity. To-day the new President took formal possession of his office and to-morrow the diplomatic corps will make an official visit. Preparations are making for a series of festivities in honor of the election of President Lerdo.

Several changes in the Cabinet will be made immediately after the adjournment of Congress, which will take place on the 15th inst. The election for President of the Supreme Court has been ordered for the second and of fourth Sunday in February. General Auzali, Iglesias, Riva, and Palaccios are candidates.

The Mayor and several Aldermen of the City of Mexico, who are charged with an attempt to commit fraud at the recent municipal election have been suspended by order of the Governor from their functions.

Porfirio Diaz arrived in the Capital on the 17th of November and had a satisfactory interview with the President. His presence in the city caused no excitement.

Matias Romero has returned from Guatemala. He now devotes himself to agricultural pursuits.

Generals Guerro, Borrejo, Jiminez and Ortega are expected in the Capital soon.

A number of shocks of earthquake were felt in Ucares, Lower Michoacan, A new volcano was forming and the eruptions were frequent. Several scientific gentlemen have gone to the place.

Telegraphic communication between the City of Mexico and the United States has been re-established and the members of the Associated Press of the Capital will meet to-morrow and celebrate the event, and at the same time honor the memory of Prof. Morse.

THE DIAMOND HOAX.

Statement of Cooper, the Witness Who Exposed the Swindle.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 7.—J. B. Cooper's statement to the Executive Committee of the Lent-Harpending Diamond Company is to the following effect: I was book keeper for the Diamond Drill Company here; knew Arnold six years; Arnold knew much about diamonds; he learned more of me about the way in which they were deposited in mature kind of ground; thought he could produce diamonds of artificial means. Diamonds were generally found in beds that extend along rivers in tropical countries in gravely soil. Arnold said that in Arizona he saw an Indian Chief's wife with a bracelet of sparkling stones; obtained is from her; would go back to look for natural deposits. On his return he told Cooper that he had a big thing in view. Slack and himself were the only persons that knew the secret. He offered great inducements not to enter into the scheme. In 1871 he made a trip with Arnold and Slack in New Mexico; collected quite a number of rubies; returned to this city; decided to get a large capitalist interested in their plans. Arnold suggested overtures to Harpending, a gentleman of high standing conversant with money matters. Arnold then wrote to Harpending in London asking co-operation in developing diamond mines. Arnold and Slack went to New York and enlisted Barlow. When Lent and Hrrpending reached that city from London, Arnold exhibited the gems. A council was held. Lent and Harpending came to San Francisco to form a company. Arnold saw that he might make a bold strike to gain $50,000; crossed the Canada line, sailed from Quebec to London; in London made the acquaintance of two American sailors; paid $5,000 to each to take an oath of secrecy to conceal the business; ordered them to go to different jewelers in London to buy diamonds; got in that way $37,000 worth; took the steamer for Quebec; crossed the border; went to St. Louis and thence to Angora, bought a large lot of rubies, garnets and sapphires; (then returned to San Francisco; counseled Cooper, Roberts, Lent, Harpending and Dodge went to New York, but the Wall street men were shy, and they did not meet with much success there; wanted an expert in whom the New York men could place confidence. Janin was suggested and consulted. He was permitted to test some of the diamonds. Janin accepted offers to go to the field. Stack and Arnold were to go ahead to Denver to pilot them from that place to the field. They went on and selected a mesa near the Denver mountains on a few acres; scattered the diamonds and other precious stones. The party was piloted into the fields; hunted diamonds close each day; Arnold told Janin the price of the gems. Janin made the report, the party remaining to watch the claims.

The above is all thus far elicited from the witness Cooper.

Sinclair Tousey of the *Tribune*, has addressed a letter of thanks to President Grant for the great respect shown by him to Mr. Greeley.

THE ALLINGHAM MURDER.

Coroner's Inquest Adjourned—Additional Particulars—Arrest of Suspected Parties—The Inquest to be Resumed to-day—Chain of Circumstantial Evidence.

(From Daily Post of Saturday.)

In yesterday's issue we referred to the fiendish assassination of John Allingham, at Eldersville, Washington county. Later information shows that the piece of pipe which was used instead of a gun was bound with broom corn to a stick seven feet and a half long. The stick was laid from the railing of the porch to the window sill. The pipe, it is stated, must have contained at least half a pound of powder and over a pound of slugs, chopped off a pig of lead. The end of the pipe was battered tight save a small hole for fuse. This fuse, it is said, was about thirty feet long, and it is estimated that it would burn twenty minutes before reaching the powder, so that by the time his crime was consummated the murderer was far away. The bed in which the deceased was lying was two feet from the window looking out on the porch. The contents of the pipe passed through the window blind, head-board of the bed, and then took away one side of the deceased's head. It would seem, therefore, te have been the purpose of the murderer to kill the wife, as well as the husband. The bolster of the bed was set on fire by the discharge of the death dealing artillery. Mrs. Allingham's brother slept in an upper room of the house, and to him Mrs. A. ran, as soon as she ascertained what had been done.

Suspicion seems to point towards a mulatto named John Hawk, alias Briceland, who has been heard to make threats against the deceased for testifying in a forgery case in Court. He is five feet six inches high, slim built, smooth face, sharp pointed nose; wore a check shirt and dark clothes. Late on Thursday he was captured in Hancock county, West Virginia, by officer Cupples, Constable Porter and Mr. Charles Hanlin. Justice Stewart approached the prisoner when he was brought to the hotel at Hanlin's, and read the warrant to him. In answer to a question Briceland said that he was innocent and knew nothing of the murder. He confessed that he did not like Allingham, and knew that Allingham did not like him, but he certainly had not murdered him. The prisoner also stated that he had been at Chaplain Trueax's on Wednesday and Thursday, and then went to Mr. Wright's, at Paris Station. Last Monday and Tuesday he was in Eldersville. He was shown the pipe and the stick to which it was bound, and from which the shot was fired. He examined them carefully, but denied ever having seen them before. Mrs. Allingham was examined, and says she believes Briceland killed her husband. Briceland was held in custody to await developments, He seems perfectly calm and self-possessed.

Mr. Allingham, the murdered man has been involved in much litigation, and there seems to have been a feud existing between him and Briceland. On the 21st of October, 1869, Mr. Allingham was sentenced in the United States Court for retailing liquor without paying the retailing liquor tax required. He was sentenced to an imprisonment of sixty days in the Washington county jail. There are now pending against him two indictments in the United States Court. One is for having counterfeit gold dollars in his possession with intent to pass them, and the other for counterfeiting silver coin. The indictments were found October, 1871. The charges were preferred by Henry Briceland, the man now accused of the murder.

The latest accounts point most unmistakably towards Briceland as the murderer. It appears that he had been in the habit of visiting two young women in Eldersville, named Ruth and Margaret Howard, and became criminally intimate with, and had an abortion procured on Ruth. This coming to the knowledge of Allingham, the latter circulated the news anonymously and otherwise about the disreputable connection of Briceland with the Howards. This seems to have revived the old time feud between Briceland and Allingham, and it is supposed led Briceland to commit the fatal deed in order to get his old enemy out of the way. Briceland, of course, denies with unabashed confidence all knowledge of the deed, but the following chain of circumstances would seem to leave no doubt that he is the murderer. Slugs exactly corresponding with the slugs used in the gas pipe have been found in Briceland's shop at Paris cross road. A pair of boots covered with mud belonging to Briceland have been found at Howard's, and the boots exactly correspond with the tracks that lead up to Allingham's window. He had evidently had two pair, as the oiled pair he had on when arrested was in Captain Treaux's room during the night. On the stage on which the blunderbus was erected are two wooden pins, one of them sawed partly off, with splintered surface. One part of this pin, the splinters and fractures exactly corresponding, were also found in Briceland's shop. The pair of shears used to cut the slugs, the ramrod, two and a half feet long, used to load the "gas pipe," were also found in his shop. On his person was found a memorandum "seven feet three inches," and this exactly corresponds with the distance from the porch to Allingham's window, where the dreadful deed was accomplished. On the night of the murder the accused was at Handlins station, in company with two men named Lyster and Graham.

Yesterday Lyster was arrested as an accomplice and bailed for a hearing. Detective Cupples exhibited to Briceland the broken pin with the fractured fragment, when the latter turned pale and refused to answer any further questions. The Howard girls, on being questioned, admitted the criminal connection with Briceland, but are reticent as to the other matters. Coroner Stewart has committed Briceland to jail to await the verdict of the coroner's jury, which had been adjourned over till Tuesday, but subsequently decided to go on with the inquest, and Detective Cupples started out again last night to testify at the inquest to-day. All the circumstances and developments point unerringly to the guilt of Briceland who is a cool, adroit and intelligent, and calculated to deceive. The inquest to-day will probably develope some new features, but from those already developed, there can scarcely be a doubt as to the murderer.

Chappe d Hands,

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use.

Maynard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

OIL PRODUCERS AND REFINERS CONFERENCE.

Plan of Operations Agreed Upon.

On Friday evening a meeting of the Producers and Refiners of the oil regions, with delegates from Pittsburgh, Cleveland, New York, was held at Titusville. The following is the basis of the proposition decided to be presented to their respective Associations: The Producers Association agrees to sell only to Refiners Associations; Refiners Association to purchase no crude excepting from the Producers Association. The Refiners agree to take fifteen thousand barrels per day, for the next sixty days, or as much as the market will afford, and to pay for the same at the rate of four dollars per barrel; and for each advance of one cent in refined at the market at New York, an additional twenty-five cents will be paid. Any fractional advance will be paid at a pro rata figure until the price reaches five dollars, at a common shipping point in the oil regions, and the price in New York for refined, thirty cents per gallon. At the expiration of the sixty days the amount of crude to be taken per day will be fixed by a joint committee of the Refiners' and Producers' Associations. It shall be the privilege of either party to terminate the agreement, by the President of either Association giving ten days' notice to the President of the other Association. The proposition is to be submitted to the Trustees to-morrow and by them to the general council.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

Casualty on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

About six o'clock on Saturday evening a man named John Purcell, driver of a metal wagon, came to his death at the railroad crossing on Fourty-eight street in the following manner:

Purcell's team was about to cross the track, and before he was aware of it a locomotive appeared, running at a high rate of speed, and approaching him with terrible rapidity. The unfortunate man saw his danger, and endeavored to save himself, but the mules baulked when they heard the noise, and in another instant the ponderous locomotive had dashed into them with terrible force, literally cutting them to pieces. The mules were thrown some distance to the side of the track, both being killed instantly. Purcell was picked up dead by the side of the animals. His right leg was cut off, his arm merely hanging by a shred and his head crushed, the brain being plainly visible. The body was taken to the undertaking establishment of Fairman & Sampson on Seventh avenue. The deceased is said to have been a steady, industrious man, and was about twenty-five years of age and a native of Ireland. He was unmarried and boarded at No. 30 Thirteenth street, where he has an uncle residing. Inquest adjourned till this morning.

THE OIL QUESTION.

Pertinent Conundrums.

The Oil City *Telegraph* of Saturday says:

Is there any more wisdom in fixing the price of oil at one price, high or low, than there is in fixing the price of cotton? If a monopoly is a combination, company or individual having sole control of a marketable article, and on strength of sole proprietorship, fixing a price which pays an enormous per cent. on the original cost, what is the difference between such a monopoly and a combination of producers and refiners to sell $5 oil when every producer knows it can be produced with profit at $4 or less. If it is a historical fact, as all readers of history knows, that every attempt to regulate prices, even when made by legal enactment, supported by the strong arm of law and enforced by severe penalties, has inevitable failed. If it is also a historical fact, as all readers of history know, that the greatest financial prosperity has followed the absence of all laws and combinations.

Probable Fatal Accident.

Yesterday morning a terrible accident occurred at the file works of Mr. William Schlingman, located on Jane street, East Birmingham, from the effects of which the proprietor may lose his life. Mr. Schlingman was engaged in grinding some of his tools at a huge grindstone which was running with great velocity, when the stone suddenly burst into a thousand pieces, shattering the windows and knocking the machinery in every direction. One of the fragments struck Mr. Schlingman on the head, knocking him insensible. As soon as possible he was picked up and conveyed to his residence, and medical aid summoned, when it was found that his skull was fractured, and that he was perhaps injured internally.

Drs. Cable and Walter visited him last evening and trephined his skull, which had been pressed down on the brain. The sufferer has recovered his consciousness, and some hope is entertained of his recovery. The force of the concussion may be judged from the fact that Mr. S. and the stool on which he was seated were blown through three fences.

Haley a Felonious Shootist, But No a Murderer.

John Haley, who is charged with shooting his step-father, Owen McNally, at Braddocks last week, was brought into Court yesterday. Haley, it will be remembered, interferred to save his mother, whom McNally was abusing. The step-father then turned upon the boy, and the latter fearing personal injury, drew a revolver and fired. The ball took effect in McNally's head, and it was supposed the wound was fatal. Yesterday Haley was brought into Court, and an application made for his release, the injured man being in a fair way for recovery. Upon a statement of the facts the Court ordered the dismissal of the charge of murder, but directed the defendant to enter for his appearance for trial on a charge of felonious shooting. The required security was given and the defendant was released.

Suicide at Latrobe.

On Wednesday night Andrew Best twenty-five years of age and a coal miner by occupation committed suicide at Latrobe. During the night he went to his room, and not long afterwards the report of a gun was heard from that direction. On going to his room his friends found him lying dead on the floor. He had pulled off the boot and stocking from one foot, then taking his gun, he had placed the muzzle at one of his eyes and pulled the trigger with the toe of his naked foot.

The gun seemed to have been held very steadily, as the full charge had passed through the head of the unhappy young man, blowing his brains out and killing him instantly.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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TO ALL OWNERS OF

HORSES, MULES, CATTLE,

AND OTHER LIVE STOCK.

Kershner's Justly Celebrated

I. X. L. HORSE LINIMENT

WILL CURE Sweeny, Fistula, Poll Evil, Ring Bone in early stage, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Cuts, Scratches, Greased Heel, Callous Curb, Rheumatism, Contraction of Muscles, Distemper, Hollow Horn of Cattle, Foot Rot of Sheep, &c.

ITS MERITS HAVE BEEN TESTED

by many of the largest horse and cattle dealers and many of the best men in the country, and in no instance has any one who has given it a trial refused to give testimony in its favor. It has cured diseases heretofore incurable. We ask you to give it a trial. It will prove all we claim for it.

JOSEPH FLEMING, DRUGGIST,

84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Ruhton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. jno16:d&w.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

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Prepared by GARANCIERRE & DUPONT, No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France.

Are the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick Dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of Symptoms, arising from Overuse or Excesses.

They *cure* when all other remedies fail.

Price $1 per Box.

Sent by Small, *securely sealed from all observation*, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agent for America, JOB MOSES, 18 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK. Pamphet of Advice is in each box, or will be sent Free to any address.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousand have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. *A single dose relieves in* TEN MINUTES. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Address JOB MOSES,

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3 "	500	2,610 "	6		

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LEGAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for the creation of a corporation by the name and style of "The Home Real Estate and Savings Bank," to be located in the city of Pittsburgh. The object of the corporation shall be the purchase and sale of real estate, in connection with banking or discounting privilege. The amount of capital stock to be fixed at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. nov20-d&w5

NOTICE—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE next Legislature to the State of Pennsylvania for a charter for the Ætna Savings Bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars, and to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny. je25mow

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Executors of the estate of Elias Jones, deceased, late of Franklin Township, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania, indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them for settlement to

DAVID FORSYTHE, JNO. SKILES, Executors.

dec5-6tw

NOTICE—WHEREAS LETters of administration to the estate of Geo. Boyd, late of McCandless township, Allegheny county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to PETER IVORY, administrator, Ross Township, Allegheny County, Pa. nov. 23: 3tW

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.

Increase of Capital Stock.

Notice is hereby given that on the TENTH (10th) DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1872, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the office of the Monongahela Bridge Company, at the northerly end of said Company Bridge, Smithfield street, in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, Stock Subscription Books will be opened for receiving subscriptions to increase the capital stock of the "Monongahela Bridge Company," as authorized by Act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, approved the 18th day of May, 1871, and entitled an Act Supplementary to an act authorizing Governor to incorporate a company for erecting a Bridge over the Monongahela, opposite, etc.

By order of the Board of Managers,

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50,000 NUMBERS.

Class M to be Drawn December 31, 1872.

5,230 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$30,000	500 prizes of	$5 100
1 prize of	12,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	25 prizes of	200
100 prizes of	1,000	25 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
50 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address.

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POLITICAL.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, December 6.—At as early an hour as ten o'clock the United States Circuit Court room contained probably three hundred and fifty persons, most of whom were colored, and the crowd increased every moment, coming in in a long file, and at about fifteen minutes of eleven o'clock almost every available seat outside the railing was occupied. The crowd was in the best of humor, and the laughing and talking was incessant. There seemed to be scarcely a doubt in the minds of any one as to the way the decision would be, and consequently those in the crowd, which, from all appearances was composed of men in favor of the Custom House who understood anything about the matter or anticipated the result of the decision, were jubilant. Gov. Warmoth came in at about eleven o'clock, and in a short time was joined by Col. McEmery. The Governor appeared to be in no wise surprised or dismayed. At fifteen minutes to twelve o'clock Judge Durell entered and immediately after the Court had been called to order commenced to read his decision.

Judge Durell's Decision.

He commenced by describing the bill as a well known one to Chancery Courts to perpetuate testimony. This bill is brought under the acts of 1870 and 1871 of Congress. The act of 1870 was quoted, the first section to show that the right to vote was guarranteed without distinction on account of race, color or previous condition. Section three was quoted regarding the registration and offer to register as being in law registration. The twenty-third section was quoted to show that a defeated candidate, who has been defeated or deprived of his office an account of the denial to vote on account of race, color, etc., can bring his suit in the United States Court. Section three of the act of 1870 was voted to show that the United States Court has general jurisdiction. The above acts were framed to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. The discussion has been very full and able on both sides, for which the Court thanks counsel.

The First Question

is: Are the acts constitutional? The object of the amendment was to protect all citizens in their right to vote. Now, before the act of 1870, four millions of our present citizens were slaves. Slavery always was a source of trouble and culminated in civil war. The war made the slaves citizens. It was necessary to protect such citizens by the United States Government in their right to vote against the prejudices of their former masters. The acts of Congress were passed for this object. They are wise. The Fifteenth Amendment is very broad in its scope. It protects all natives and foreigners and also makes citizens. The other amendments did not need legislation to enforce them. The Fifteenth Amendment did; hence the acts of Congress, which effected their object by either a criminal proceeding or a civil. The bill alleges that 10,000 citizens have been deprived of the right to vote, and that 10,000 votes which would have been cast for complainant are about to be suppressed by an illegal board. This is supported by 4,000 affidavits. Warmoth meets this with only his denial. His acts since the canvass commenced have shown that

Denial Is Futile.

The constitution of the Returning Board was then revised. Herron was *de facto* Secretary of State, when Warmoth removed him. If all that the Governor alleges against Herron be true, he could only be displaced by judicial proceedings. Herron and Lynch elected Hawkins and Longstreet, which constitute the legal board recognized by this State. The act of November 20, 1872, the new election laws, have no effect on this election. The Herron Board must continue to discharge the duties of their office until their successors are inducted. The Herron Board must finish the canvass or no Legislature can be convened, and they will be protected by this court. The statutes are constitutional. The court has jurisdiction.

The Legal Board

is: Warmoth, Herron, Lynch, Hawkins and Longstreet. The question of Kellog's eligibility is not pertinent here and will not be passed upon. The opinion of the court is, however, that he is eligible.

The order and decree of the court, divested of technical verbage, is as follows: It enjoins Warmoth against canvassing, considering, pretending to canvass, &c., any of the votes cast at the last election, or any returns thereof, except in the presence of John Lynch, Jacob Hawkins, James Longstreet and George E. Bavo, members of the Returning Board for said election; prohibits him from submitting any returns to Hatch and Daponte, or any other person except Lynch, Hawkins, Longstreet and Bavo. It prohibits him from suppressing or altering the returns in any way, or for from interfering with the Custom House Boards in their canvass. It prohibits him from refusing to them the documents they may demand; forbids him to issue commissions or to deposit any records or certificates to any public officer, showing the result of the election without the concurrence of the Custom-House Board. It enjoins Hatch, Daponte, and Wharton in the manner prayed for in complainant's bill. It orders Warmouth to deposit immediately in the office of the Circuit Court, all returns or other documents he may have relating to the election, in order that copies may be made of them, and they may be preserved to be used if necessary.

Judge Durell having furnished the reading of the decision, ordered the rule for contempt to be continued till Monday, and the Court to be adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. Semms said: "May it please your Honor, I wish to enter a motion in this matter.

Justice with a Vengeance.

Judge Durell—I will hear nothing to-day. I do not feel well. I can attend to hearing no motion to-day. I will do it to-morrow.

Mr. Semms will you allow it to be filed, to be considered on Monday.

Judge Durell—I will not permit it to be filed without I have heard it, and I will not hear it till Monday morning.

The court then adjourned till to-morrow 11 A. M.

After the adjournment Gov. Warmoth went to the office of his Attorneys Semms and Mott, followed by a crowd of about five hundred people.

Troops Take Possession of the State House.

Subsequently, under the following authority, the United States officials took possession of the State House:

The Circuit Court of the United States, Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, in equity, 6,830—Wm. P. Kellogg vs. H. C. Warmoth et al.

WHEREAS, Henry C. Warmoth, one of the respondents herein, has, in violation of the restraining order, issued the following proclamation, and the return of certain persons claiming to be the Board of Returning Officers, all in violation and contempt of said restrainer.

[The proclamation has been heretofore published.—ED.]

Now, therefore, in order to prevent the further obstruction of the proceedings in this cause, and further to prevent a violation of the order of this Court and the imminent danger of destroying the public peace, it is hereby ordered that the Marshal of the United States for the District of Louisiana shall forthwith take possession of the building known as the Mechanic's Institute, and occupied as a State House for the assembling of the Legislature therein in the city of New Orleans, and hold the same subject to the further order of this Court, and in the meanwhile to prevent all unlawful assemblage therein under the guise or pretext of authority claimed by virtue of the pretended canvass of the returns by said pretended returning officers in contempt and in violation of said restraining order, but the Marshal is directed to allow the ingress and egress to and from the public offices in said public building of the State officials entitled to the same.

E. H. DURELL, Judge.

In obedience to this order, the United States Marshal called upon General Emery, commander of the Department, for a military force to execute the above order, which was promptly furnished, and possession was taken of the Institute.

LATER.—At about 2½ o'clock, A. M., two companies of the First Artillery, United States troops, under the direction of the Deputy U. S. Marshal, took possession of the State House, and part of the troops were quartered in the Senate Chamber, and part in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, whilst the officers and the U. S. Deputy Marshal took up quarters in the Governor's ante-room. The doors were closed and guarded, and egress denied to all except the officers of the State.

The Electoral Vote Cast for Grant and Wilson.

NEW ORLEANS, December 5, 1872.

Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary of the National Committee:

The Republican Electoral College have received their certificates of election from the Canvassing Board, and to-day cast the vote of Louisiana for Grant and Wilson.

(Signed) S. D. PACKARD,
President of the State Committee.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, December 5.—The dispatch from Jefferson City last night stating that the Presidential Electors adjourned without voting, is a mistake, a ballot having been taken at a late hour, with the following result: For President, B. Gratz Brown, 8; Thomas A. Hendricks, 6; David Davis, 1. For Vice President, B. Gratz Brown, 6; George W. Julien, 5; John M. Palmer, 3; Wm. S. Groesbeck, 1. E. A. Lewis was elected messenger to carry the vote to Washington.

Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, December 5.—The Greeley Electors of this State assembled last night, and, claiming to be elected, cast the vote of the State for B. Gratz Brown for President and General N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. They did this, after being officially informed by the Governor that on a canvass of the votes the Grant electors were elected. They charge that the latter result was reached through fraud. They passed appropriate resolutions on the death of Mr. Greeley. Both sides in this State claim the election of their ticket, and will endeavor to install themselves in office.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, Ks., December 5.—The Kansas Presidential Electors met here yesterday, and cast their votes for Grant and Wilson. John Guthrie was chosen messenger to Washington.

ALABAMA.

Nothing Done in Either Branch of the Legislature—Another Member Dies.

MONTGOMERY, December 5.—The Capitol body balloted for Senator to-day without result, and adjourned until to-morrow.

Owing to the death of Mr. Barnett, a member elect, who had taken his seat with the Court House body, the latter did nothing to-day. This is the second death since the meeting of the Legislature.

Senator Spencer left this morning for Washington.

Committees From Both Legislatures Wait on the President. But are Referred to the Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—Committees representing both branches of the Alabama Legislature are here. That representing Governor Lewis and the Court House body to-day asked an interview of the President, and were answered that he preferred they first confer with the Attorney General. They will consequently confer with Judge Williams to-morrow. The committee representing the Capitol branch will make a statement of their case on Saturday. While the Attorney General will give full attention to every matter presented by these committees, he will not render any opinion, or take any other action thereon, and the fixed determination of the Government is not to interfere in the condition of political affairs in Alabama unless something should arise under the Constitution of the United States which shall render such interference necessary.

LOUISIANA.

November Election Returns Published for the First Time.

NEW ORLEANS, December 5.—To the Governor's proclamation the morning is appended full returns showing the vote for each Representative and Senator in every parish in the State certified by the returning board and Secretary of State. It having been asserted that thirteen to thirty-thousand voters were denied registration, the following is given.

Vote in 1870—Republican, 65,582; Democratic, 41,010; total 106,442.

Vote this year—Republican, 60,233; Democratic, 68,169; total 5,208,402. Increase since 1870. total 21,860.

Comparative vote of contested parishes—vote of 1870 in Caddo, 2,532; in Natchitoches, 2,903; in Rapides, 3,703. Vote this year, Caddo, 3,393; Natchitoches 1,800; Rapides, 3,129.

The new parish of Red River and Vernon were in part since 1870 taken from Natchitoches, which will account for the decrease of the vote in that parish. It is asserted in Kellogg's bill that thousands of voters were refused registration and the right to vote in Rapides parish and five in Caddo. These parishes show an increase since 1870 as follows: Caddo, 85; Rapides, 56.

The Legislature meets on Monday.

The expenses of the election in New York were $130,000.

XLII CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1872.

The VICE PRESIDENT announced the following

Senate Standing Committees:

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs Morton, Chairman; Carpenter, Logan, Hill, Anthony and Trumbull.

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Cameron Chairman; Harlan, Morton, Patterson, Hamlin, Howe and Schurz.

On Finance—Messrs. Sherman, Chairman; Morrill, (Vt.) Scott, Ames, Wright, Ferry, (Mich.) and Bayard.

On Appropriations—Messrs. Cole, Chairman; Sprague, Sawyer, Morrill, (Maine.) Windom, West and Stevenson.

On Commerce—Messrs. Chandler, Chairman, Corbett, Kellogg, Spencer, Buckingham, Conkling and Vickers.

On Manufacturers—Messrs. Robertson, Chairman; Sprague, Gilbert, Johnston, and Fenton.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Chairman; Robertson, Lewis, Davis, (West Virginia.) and Machen.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Wilson, Chairman; Logan, Cameron, Morton, Ames, West and Blair.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Cragin, Chairman; Anthony, Nye, Osborn, Alcorn, Morrill (Me.) and Stockton.

On Judiciary—Messrs. Edmunds, Chairman; Conkling, Carpenter. Frelinghuysen, Pool, Wright and Thurman.

On Postoffices and Post Roads—Messrs. Ramsey, Chairman; Pomeroy; Cole, Hamlin, Ferry (Mich.), Flanigan and Kelly.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Pomeroy, Chairman; Osborn, Sprague, Windom, Stewart, Casserly and Tipton.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Sherman, Chairman; Ferry (Conn.), Caldwell, Bayard and Norwood.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Harlan, Chairman; Corbett, Buckingham, Frelinghuysen, Caldwell, Stevenson and Rice.

On Pensions—Messrs. Pratt, Chairman; Brownlow, Logan, Ferry (Conn.), Hill, Saulsbury and Hamilton (Texas).

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Pool, Chairman; Brownlow, Corbett, Hill and Norwood.

On Claims—Messrs. Howe, Chairman; Scott, Pratt, Boreman, Wright, Davis (West Virginia) and Machen.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Patterson, Chairman; Lewis, Spencer, Sawyer, Hitchcock, Ferry (Michigan) and Vickers.

On Patents—Messrs. Ferry, (Conn.) Chairman, Carpenter, Windom, Hamilton, (Maryland) and Ransom.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Morrill (Vermont), Chairman; Gilbert, Cameron, Stockton and Hamilton (Maryland).

On Territories—Messrs. Nye, Chairman; Cragin, Boreman, Hitchcock, Clayton, Cooper and Fenton.

On Pacific Railroads—Messrs. Stewart, Chairman; Ramsey, Harlan, Scott, Kellogg, Hitchcock, Perry, (Michigan) Cragin, Cooper, Rice and Casserly.

On Mines and Mining—Messrs. Hamlin, Chairman, Chandler, Flanigan, Caldwell, Alcorn, Kelley and Goldthwaite.

On Revised Laws of the United States—Messrs. Conkling, Chairman; Carpenter, Stewart, Edmunds and Goldthwaite.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Windom, Chairman, Lewis and Kelly.

On Education and Labor—Sawyer, Chairman; Morrill, (Vt.,) Flannagan, Patterson and Johnston.

On Investigation and Retrenchment—Messrs. Buckingham, Chairman; Pratt, Howe, Harlan, Stewart, Bayard and Trumbull.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Carpenter, Chairman; Morton and Saulisbury.

On Printing—Messrs. Anthony, Chairman; Howe and Casserly.

Library—Messrs. Morrill, (Me.) Chairman; Howe and Sherman.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Casserly, Chairman, Clayton, and Cooper.

Select Committees.

On Revision of Rules—Messrs. Pomeroy, Chairman; Edmunds and Stevenson.

On Removal of Political Disabilities—Messrs. Boreman, Chairman; Ames, Clayton, Lewis, Vickers, Ransom and Tipton.

On Levees of the Mississippi River—Messrs. Kellogg, Chairman; Alcorn, Clayton, Blair and Rice.

To Inquire Into Certain Allegations Against Hon. Powell Clayton—Messrs. Wright, Chairman; Morrill (Me.) and Norwood.

On Alleged Outrages in Southern States Messrs. Scott, Chairman; Chandler, Bayard, Pool, Pratt, Spencer and Blair.

The Vice President Elect Excused from Committee Service.

Mr. Wilson (Mass), at his own request, was excused from further service on the Committee on Military Affairs.

Indiana Judicial District.

Mr. Morton presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of Indiana instructing Senators and Representatives from that State to vote against any measure dividing the State into two or more judicial districts. Referred.

New Bills, &c.

Mr. HAMLIN (Me.) presented a memorial of Geo. E. Prebie, asking to be restored to his rank in the navy.

Bill Creating a Commission to Distribute the Geneva Award.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill creating a commission to adjust the claims under the Geneva award.

The bill authorizes the appointment of three commissioners at an annual salary salary of forty-five hundred dollars, and a secretary at a salary of three thousand dollars, to hear and decide all claims for losses by the acts of the rebel cruisors for whose escape the Geneva Tribunal held Great Britain responsible. It also authorizes the appointment of two persons as counsel for the commissioners, whose pay be fixed by the Secretary of State. The commission is to organize in Washington, but may hold sessions in other cities, and is limited to two years. The awards are to be paid in sixty days from the day of the finding, with interest at six per cent. per annum from the loss of property, except that no interest is to be paid until all the claims are decided, when if the fund is sufficient the interest will be paid in full, otherwise pro rata. The money, when received from England, is to be set apart as a fund for the payment of the claims.

Refunding Interest on State War Loans.

Mr. MORTON also introduced a bill to refund to the States the interest on money borrowed to equip, pay, supply and transport troops for the service of the United Slates in the late war;

Mr. FERRY (Conn.) introduced a bill to repeal the act of 1862, prescribing the iron clad oath. Referred.

Replacing National Bank Notes With Greenbacks.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to replace National bank notes with United States notes. Referred.

The bill requires the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw from circulation all notes of the National banks coming into the custody of the United States, and to issue in place thereof, if necessary, an equal amount of notes of the United States; and whenever and as often as the notes of any one of such National banks to the amount of nine hundred dollars shall accumulate in the treasury, and after thirty days' notice to such bank, interest shall cease and be suspended on one thousand dollars of United States bonds deposited in the treasury to the credit of such bank as security for its circulation, until such bank shall redeem said bonds by the payment of nine hundred dollars current money into the treasury of the United States.

Mr. STEVENSON (Ky.) introduced a bill to provide for the erection of public buildings at Covington. Referred.

The Money Stringency.

Mr. WRIGHT (Iowa) offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee of Finance be instructed to inquire what legislation is necessary to relieve the present stringency of the money market, the propriety of providing for an additional issue of legal tender notes and all matters connected therewith, and report by bill or otherwise at as early a day as practicable.

United States Troops in Arkansas.

Mr. RICE (Arkansas) moved to take up his resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to the application for sending United States troops to Arkansas.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Vermont) moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. RICE modified the phraseology of the resolution and opposed its reference to the Committee.

Debate ensued between Messrs. Clayton and Rice regarding the present state of affairs in Arkansas.

Mr. THURMAN (Ohio) said he saw no necessity for referring the resolution to the Committee, and said that whenever any Senator should state in the Senate that he understood United States troops were to be sent to his State, and should move for information on the subject, he (Thurman) would vote to give it to him as promptly as possible.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked Mr. Thurman whether he had ever known a request of this kind to be made to the President unaccompanied by a proviso that the information should be given only if not incompatible with the public interest.

Mr. THURMAN said he did not recollect. This was not an inquiry as to how the President was going to act, but an inquiry whether application had been made by some authority in Arkansas for United States troops.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs by a vote of 23 to 18.

Conference Report on Ohio River Bridges.

Mr. SCOTT (Pa.) called up his resolution relative to committees of conference of last session, and at the suggestion of Mr. Conkling modified it so as to apply only to committees of conference on the bill regulating the construction of bridges across the Ohio, and it was agreed to.

Mr. SCOTT (Pa.) then presented the report of the Committee of Conference on this bill, and it was laid over.

Senate then went into executive session, and at 1:40 adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

War Claims.

Mr HARRIS introduced a bill for the payment of property destroyed during the rebellion by authority of the Government.

Ship Canal.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the probable cost of a ship canal from the Mississippi near its mouth to the deep water of the Gulf of Mexico..

Abolishing Revenue Assessorships and Assistant Assessorships.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill abolishing the offices of Assessors and Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue, and transferring their duties to collectors and deputy collectors.

Mr. DAWES proceeded to explain. He said that the law of the 6th of June, 1872, directed the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to reduce, on or before the 1st of January next, the whole number of collection districts to eighty, and to discharge all collectors and assessors except one each in these eighty districts. The bill now proposed was a substitute for that provision, because it was evident that the reduction of collection districts to one-third of the existing number would enlarge the area of districts threefold, and would, with a diminished number of officers, present too great temptation to frauds upon the revenue.

Death of an Employee of the House.

He yielded to Mr. SAWYER, who offered a resolution reciting the telegraphic account of the accident on the Pennsylvania railroad last evening, among the victims of which were W. W. Daniz, an employee of the House; his wife and child, and directing that arrangements be made to transport their bodies back to their late homes in Princeton, Wisconsin, and have them interred at the expense of the House. Adopted.

Mr. DAWES resumed his remarks and stated that by the passage of this bill the saving, which would be effected over the plan provided by law June last, would be $1,700,000, and over the existing system $3,000,000.

Proposed Amendment.

Mr. L. MYERS (Penna.) called attention to the fact that his bill would turn out of office all the assessors, men who had most Administrative power in connection with Internal Revenue and retain all the collectors. He thought the Government would be authorized to select from both classes of officials and therefore he gave notice of an amendment which he would offer legislating out of office all the assessors and collectors and providing for the subsequent appointment of new collectors. This, he said, would give the department a chance to select its best officials.

Mr. WOOD (N. Y.) called attention to the fact that the proposed appropriation for the Internal Revenue Bureau, $5,600,000, was $900,000 greater than that for the present year. and asked where was the reform. The real measure of reform is the abolition of the whole system. The import duties were from fifty to one hundred millions in excess of the Government expenses.

Mr. BECK explained that the increase in the estimate for the bureau was because of the pay of storekeepers and guagers formerly paid by distillers.

Mr. GARFIELD said if the bill passed he would move to cut down the appropriation for the Interaal Revenue Department.

Mr. DUKE (Va.) gave notice of an amendment to abolish the whole Internal Revenue system.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested to Mr. Duke to abolish all taxes and defray the expenses of the government out of the Treasury.

Mr. KERR supported the bill, and favored the continuance of the Internal Revenue system, because it was the cheapest system of taxation, and because it was all revenue.

Mr. DAWES moved the previous question, under the operation of which amendments were agreed to, fixing the time for the bill to go into operation as the 1st of July, 1873, and requiring collectors to give additional bonds for their new duties, and

The Bill Passed.

On motion of Mr. HALDEMAN, the select Committee on Centennial Celebration was instructed to enquire into the feasibility and propriety of taking the census of the United States on the 1st of January, 1875, in one day, on the *de facto* principle and with prior schedules.

Adjourned to Monday.

The Warmoth Broil

LOUISIANA.

Strong Probability of Governor Warmoth's Impeachment—The Opinion Gaining Ground that he will be Imprisoned for Contempt.

NEW ORLEANS, December 8.—The city is comparatively quiet. The restraining order granted yesterday by Judge Durell placing the whole matter of organizing the Legislature in the hands of the Custom House party is the general topic of conversation. Even the Republicans express astonishment at its sweeping character. As the matter now stand the Custom House party have won the fight. They have thus far been supported by the Federal court in every demand. Two Legislatures are expected to meet to-morrow. The impeachment of Governor Warmoth by the Custom House Legislature and the dispersion of the Governor's Legislature by the United States troops seems to be the programme. The Warmoth contempt case comes up in the Federal court to-morrow. It is believed the Governor will be decided guilty and punished by imprisonment.

Protest of the Legal Legislature Against the Usurpations of the Custom House Crew.

NEW ORLEANS, December 7.—The following was telegraphed the President to-day by the Legislative Committee:

To His Excellency the President of the United States.

The undesigned Committee appointed by the members of the general Assembly, constituting a quorum of both houses, respectfully represent that they have assembled at the Capitol this day, preparatory to convening in extra session on Monday the ninth of December, in pursuance to the proclamation of the Governor; that they have been duly chosen to represent the people, and returned as members of the Legislature by the Board of Canvassers appointed, and public proclamation made thereof according to law. Your memorialists further represent that on their arrival they find the building used as the State Capitol, in possession of the United States Marshal, and that said building and approaches thereto are occupied by guards of United States soldiery subject to the orders of the Marshal and his deputies, and all access thereto denied to citizens and officers of the State save by permission of said Marshal. Your memorialists learn that said occupation is by order of the United States Circuit Court, purporting to issue, on account of an alleged violation of the restraining order of said Court by the Governor of this State, an order that the United States Marshal in the meanwhile prevent all unlawful assemblage therin, under guise or pretext of antherity, claimed by virtue of the pretended canvass or return, thus making the Marshal the Judge of the qualification of members of Legislature of the State. Your memorialists submit that such action is entirely unwarranted by law, and is a subversion of the civil government of the State, inasmuch as the subversion of the executive and legislative departments of the State of Louisiana presents a political question, to wit: the recognition of a State's local government, a question not peculiarly within the cognizance of the Federal government. As the representatives of the people desire to exercise peacefully and quietly the functions of their respective bodies, they solemnly and earnestly appeal to you as the chief magistrate of the nation to remove from the State House the national forces, so as to permit the free and untrammeled performance of their duties as the Legislature of the State of Louisiana.

(Signed.) F. C. ZACHARIAS.
A. S. HERRON.
B. F. JONAS.
Committee: LOUIS TEXADA.
K. C. MONCURE.
J. B. ELAM.
J. B. MCDONALD.

"Business Mens'" Meeting.

This evening prominent capitalists and property holders held a largely-attended meeting, at which it was resolved that a delegation of representative men of this city be at once dispatched to Washington to represent the exact status of this community to the Government. The committee was authorized to pledge the fealty and support of the people to the President in any measure tending towards centralization it may be the policy of the Government to adopt, merely asking to be relieved of the self-constituted agents who, in the name of General Grant, and loyalty, now plunder and oppress us.

Another Act of Usurpation.

The United States Circuit Court to-day issued a writ of certiorari in the cases of the injunctions granted by the Eighth District Court against the Custom House Returning Board.

Despotism in its Most Odious Shape.

Judge Durell to-day issued a sweeping restraining order, on the application of C. C. Antonie, against Gov. Warmoth and all other State officers, Clerks of the House and Senate, Chief-of-Police and others, preventing any interference whatever with the assembling of the Legislature, and forbidding all persons from participating as members of said Legislature, who have not been returned as members thereof by the Custom House Returning Board, or whose names are not transmitted by George E. Bonee Secretary of State, to the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House.

Custom House Manifesto.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—The following was received this afternoon:

NEW ORLEANS, December 7, 1872.

To the Attorney General, Washington.

The Returning Board provided for by the law of 1870 under which the election was held, which the United States Court sustains, promulgated in the official journal this morning the result of the election for Legislature. The House stands 97 Republicans to 32 Democrats; the Senate 28 Republicans to 8 Democrats. The Board counted the ballots attached to the affidavits of colored persons wrongfully prevented from voting and filed with the Chief Supervisor.

(Signed) S. B. PACKARD,
U. S. Marshal.

The Situation Becoming Extremely Grave—Warmoth Urged to Stand Firm.

NEW YORK, December 8.—The *Herald's* New Orleans special states on the authority of General Emory that contrary to the report that there are ten thousand Federal troops there, the only United States soldiers in the city are the 19th infantry, two batteries of the 1st artillery and a squadron of cavalry. They are held in readiness to obey the mandates of the United States District Court, unless some palpably absurd service is required. The General had a special order to furnish the Marshal with whatever force required to carry out decrees of the court. He anticipated no resistance, for the people would have no chance. Their prop sed indignation meeting Monday will not be interfered with, except in obeying orders, unless it should be construed into a mark of disrespect for the court. No antagonism exists between the people and the troops, and the General believes that everything will pass off smoothly.

Collector Casey expresses the belief that enough members of the Legislature in sympathy with him will be brought together on Monday to form a quorum. The fusion Legislature (Warmoth's) met in caucus on Saturday evening. Fifty-two members were present. The memorial representing their side of the case, which had been telegraphed to President Grant, was read. No answer had been received and an adjournment was taken until Sunday. The fusion leaders speak confidently of their ability to win and claim the issue between State Sovereignty and centralization must be met. The Legislature will meet despite Judge Durell's injunctions, and can only be dispersed at the point of the bayonet, which they are powerless to resist. Parties in the confidence of the Radical leaders allege that the old city government will be re-instated on Monday, and that Warmoth will be committed to prison for contempt. On the other hand Warmoth is reported to have received dispatches from several Governors of Southern and Western States, urging him to stand firm, and he will receive political support. Evidently affairs are assuming a very grave aspect.

The *Times'* New Orleans special says: The Republican Legislature meets on Monday at the State House and the Warmoth party at the Lyceum Hall. The feeling of security among the people is assured by Judge Durell's decision.

ALABAMA.

"Between Two Bundles of Hay."

WASHINGTON, December 6.—Telegrams were received here to-day by the Alabama members of Congress and officials of the Government, giving the statements from both sides. Private advices contain substantially the same information already conveyed, though each side denounces the other as having assumed possession of the State in violation of all right, and requests that points in their respective statements be laid before the President. The action of the Federal Government is stated upon official authority that the intention of the Government is to sustain the United States Courts in its decree. This already has been communicated by telegraph to gentlemen in New Orleans, who have requested official advice in the premises from Alabama. A Committee representing the capitol Legislature stated their case to the Attorney General this afternoon. The result of the conference is not different from that which concluded the interview held with Judge Williams by the Court House Legislative Committee, namely, that the Government will not interfere unless some question arises under the Constitution, calling for Federal intervention.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Republican State Convention.

CONCORD, December 5.—The Republican State Committee has fixed the time of holding the State Convention for January 14th.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Strong in Numbers as Ever Before—Organization Desirable—Some Suggestions.

Editors Pittsburgh Post.

The Democratic party is to-day as strong as it was in the years of 1869-70-71, and had they been firmly united on the Presidential ticket of 1872 and cast the same vote for Greeley and Brown that was cast in the State elections of 1870 it would have been sufficient to have elected the Liberal-Democratic nominees. Of course, the coalition ticket, formed at Cincinnati and Baltimore was a very nauseous dose for many Democrats, and the consequence was, it drove a great many from any active participation in the campaign who could be induced to support the ticket. Now those men who failed to cast their ballots for the nominees constitute a very respectable portion of the great Democratic party of this country. They should be treated with kindness—as they were honest in their convictions of right, and no abuse or epithets should be used to induce them to stick to the text, but instead conciliatory measures should be adopted. They will all be found ready and willing to do their duty as good Democrats in the next contest. I have been an active politician for the last ten years, in the eastern portion of this State, and I tell you we want more thorough organization of the party throughout the country. Means should be resorted to for the accomplishment of so desirable an object, as perfect unity and harmony of action is the only incentive to certain victory. Organization, more than anything else, is the great lever power of the Radical forces, and to it is attributable, in a great measure it their success. If we go to work now, in time of peace, when there is no battle impending, you will find, when the day of battle arrives, our forces will be drilled and ready for the fray, and victory will follow. Take the last State election as a criterion. Two weeks previous to the election every other Republican you would approach was for Buckalew as his preference, as he was honest and would make a faithful public officer; but when election day came they were so thoroughly drilled that they were unable to fly the course, and voted for the ring nominee. But if we will only take heed by experience, we will profit by it and organize.

I write this as a worker for the good old cause, and my sincere and only wish, is for the preservation of the grand principles enunciated by Jefferson, Jackson and their compeers, and for the re-establishment of the party on a firm and enduring basis. MULTUM IN PARVO.

WAIFS BY WIRE.

Small pox has appeared in Cape Breton.

Assemblyman Niles proposes, in view of the wishes of the children of Horace Greeley, the rising of a fund for the erection of a statue to him in Central Park, New York.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE!

How "John" is Enchering the Melican Men at Beaver Falls.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE CAUCASIAN AND MONGOLIAN INAUGURATED.

The Skilled White Workmen Thrown Out of Employment at Beaver Falls Yesterday—Chinamen Take Their Places—Arrival of a Number of the Ousted Workmen in this City—Facts for Workingmen, &c., &c.

(From Daily Post of Thursday)

Yesterday some fifty white men working in the forge and machine department of the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company, at Beaver Falls were thrown out of employment, and a number of almond-eyed rat eaters from the Flowery kingdom were formally installed there. That the importation of these Mongolian rice eaters, and their substitution for the white skilled labor of the country is part of a well arranged programme, is evident from the following facts:

The first squad, seventy-five in number, arrived at the works June 29th. The company explained to the white workmen that they did not design to interfere with the white men, but wanted them to keep on, as they needed the Chinese for "certain work." As soon as the squad arrived they were placed as apprentices under the skilled workmen, and in the course of time they picked up sufficient knowledge of the business to make them

USEFUL, AS WELL AS ORNAMENTAL.

On the 12th of August last twelve white men were discharged from the forge room and Chinamen substituted. The white workmen became discontented. The proprietors and the Superintendent, Mr. Reeves, went around among the men and endeavored, with some success, to soothe their discontent. Work went on as usual until November 1st, when eight more men were discharged from the forge-room. A month later, December 1st, a delegation of sixty-nine Chinamen arrived at the works, and subsequently a few more straggling heathens, till the whole squad numbered one hundred and sixty. The proprietors immediately distributed the late arrivals, putting them in charge of the skilled Chinese and gradually displacing a proportionate number of white men. The skilled white workmen who taught the first instalment of Chinese the rudiments of the business were put at common work at

REDUCED RATES.

This state of things continued till yesterday, when the proprietors notified the foreman of the forge-shop that the firm proposed to have none but Chinese in the forge-room. As the foreman had agreed not to do this, the white workmen in the machine and forge department immediately struck. The proprietors were very angry and urged the white men not to leave., as there was other work to do. The men not relishing the idea of doing subordinate work, while the Chinaman were given all the skilled work to do, quit in a body, and a delegation of them, all having families except two, arrived in this city yesterday in search of employment. The foreman of the Pocket Cutlery Department was also notified of the new arrangement, but he and his men refused to agree to it, and all quit except

A MAN NAMED SMITH.

There are some two hundred employed at the works, and about one hundred and sixty of the number are gentlemen from Hong Kong and the banks of the Yanktsekiang. The plan of the management was to keep the white men till they taught the heathens the secrets of the business, and then the white men might work in a subordinate capacity at reduced rates, or quit.

WAGES.

The Chinamen came under a contract, agreeing to stay two years, and to work for "twenty-five dollee, yellee money (gold) per month." "One dollee" is given to An Chuck, the agent, who engineered the importation. As it would be impossible for white skilled workmen to work for such wages and support their families, they had no other alternative than to quit, and Beaver Falls, at present, is not by any means the paradise of "free white labor."

HOW "JOHN" LIVES.

The Chinese workmen at the Falls live in a miserable old hulk called the Mansion House. At the works is a storehouse where these Mongolian gentlemen get their supplies, such as opium, tea, rice, &c., which are imported direct from China. In their habits they are filthy dirty, and are treated with thorough contempt by the people in the neighborhood. They are gregarious in their habits, seldom "going it alone," and are addicted to drinking. They like to imitate the Melican man.

And so me do him leetle
What Melican call bum,
Me take some leetle opium,
And two, tree drinkee lum.

They rarely patronize the tailor, shoemaker, hatter or barber, &c., and, of course, being such economical gentlemen, they can send "flush" remittances monthly to the Flowing Kingdom.

The foreman of the

BLACKSMITH DEPARTMENT

of the works at first refused to work with the heathens, but subsequently reconsidered, and is now as tame and docile as any of the Mongolians. When, a short time since, we foreshadowed the very policy which is now being carried out, our contemporaries derided the idea of Chinese ever supplanting white labor; yet here we have men with families in mid winter thrown out of employment, or forced to take ruinously low wages. It is high time that the workingmen look these facts in the face, and govern themselves accordingly.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Second Days Proceedings.

Yesterday afternoon at 9 o'clock the State Temperance Convention reassembled at the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, and was called to order by by the President. Rev. E. H. Nevin.

After singing the hymn commencing

"We praise Thee, O God," etc.,

The Hon. Howell Powell was called upon to give his experience as a Prohibitionist, and the working of prohibition in his native place, Spring township, Crawford county. He gave an exceedingly interesting account of the efforts which culminated in securing a prohibitory law in the township. He stated that for years past he had a standing reward of ten dollars for any person who would prove that one glass of liquor was used in that township as a beverage.

Dr. George McCook, of this city, was next called upon and gave some striking incidents which came under his own observation during his life. He gave statistics showing the cost of liquors in this country, and presenting figures from Pennsylvania and Ohio showing that wherever liquor is sold, either with or without license, taxes are higher and crime more prevalent. He asserted that in Allegheny county alone there were over four thousand criminal prosecutions annually, directly growing out of the use use and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Rev. W. M. Kane and Dr. Winters, of Armstrong county, made brief addresses, after which Col. Geo. F. McFarland, late Superintendent of Orphans' Schools, gave some information concerning the effects of prohibition in Potter county.

Rev. Westley Smith argued in favor of prohibition by law and total abstinence. He was opposed to the proposition made to raise a fund of one hundred thousand dollars to fight the liquor interest in the coming session of the Legislature. He was opposed to any such a measure. The liquor men's fund was to corrupt the members of the Legislature, to induce them to perjure themselves, and to establish the assertion that every man has his price. Temperance men were decent men, and he did not want them to stoop so low as to fight the enemy in such a way. He thought there was an easier method to accomplish the result. The ballot was stronger than money.

Hon. James Black, of Lancaster, Chairman of the Business Committee, submitted the following report and memorial to the Constitutional Convention:

WHEREAS, In the providence of God, and the people of Pennsylvania having elected a Convention to suggest amendments to the State Constitution, it seems therefore a proper time to incorporate in said instrument the Total Prohibition of the Manufacture and Sale and Use of Intoxicating Liquors for drinking purposes—

To the Honorable, the President and members of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Pennsylvania:

We, the undersigned citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, respectfully petition your honorable body to adopt, as a part of the Constitution of the State, an artle, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and submit it to the people for ratification or rejection, at the same time the other amendments are submitted, and we will ever pray, &c.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee hereinafter provide shall print and circulate pettions in form for the signatures of the people.

Resolved, That a committee of two from each Congressional District be appointed to draft and present, on behalf of this Convention, a memorial to the Constitutional Convention, praying that body to draft and submit to the vote of the people, with their other amendments of the Constitution, an article probibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage.

Resolved, That the Legislature, according to the prayer of many thousands of petitioners, having given the opportunity to vote upon the question of license or no license, in the counties and cities of the Commonwealth, on the third Friday of March, 1873 next, this Convention holding that the results of such a vote cannot be accepted by the friends of Temperance as a test of the sentiments of the people on the questions involved, and doubting the efficiency of the measure to accomplish the suppression of the liquor trade, but hopeful that the effort will tend to that end, and knowing that the enemies will interpret non-action to mean opposition, do nevertheless recommend the embracing of the occasion to vote against the longer continuance of the legality of a business so baneful in its influence and so injurious to the religious, social, industrial and pecuniary interests of the people, as the liquor traffic in all the past has proven to be.

Resolved, That we recommend that at the earliest day practicable, county conventions shall be called in each county, at which measures for the enlightening of the people on the duty of voting against the liquor license system, by sermons, meetings for prayer, addresses, full circulation of tracts and other printed matter upon the question shall be adopted, and the execution of such plans provided for.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed, by circular or otherwise, to aid in the calling of such county conventions, and in the suggestions of measures deemed effective for securing the prompt action of the friends of temperance on the local option question, and influencing the Constitutional Convention favorable to total prohibition; that the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union and its auxiliaries, the Order of Sons of Temperance, Temple of Honor, and Temperance, and Good Templars and their subordinates, be urged to the utmost diligence in meeting these questions now so prominently before the people, and in the providence of God open for righteous settlement.

Resolved, That an executive committee of fifteen, of which Thomas H. Rabe shall be chairman, shall be appointed, with authority to raise such sum of money as may be necessary to print and circulate petitions to the Constitutional Convention, employ canvassers and speakers, and circulate as widely as possible our State temperance journals, making the best arrangements which can be secured for the advocacy of Prohibition as a Constitutional measure.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the churches to devote one service during week of prayer for 1873, to invoke the Divine influence upon the people, the Governor, Legislature and Constitutional Convention, that through their instrumentality the liquor traffic of the State may be suppressed.

Resolved, That we also recommend the Executive Committee to issue an address to the pastors and churches, requesting that a sermon against the liquor traffic be delivered during the month of January, 1873, and a collection asked to carry into effect the resolves of this Convention.

Resolved, That it be urged upon the conductors of the temperance, religious and secular press, to aid us in this great movement for the deliverance of our State from the destructive influence of the license system.

A motion was made and adopted to consider the report *seriatim*. The preamble was then adopted as read, after some discussion on the proposition to strike out the word "again."

When the form of petition was reached, Captain E. H. Rauch, of Lancaster, said that to prohibit, by a Constitutional article, it would be necessary also to prescribe penalties and all the machinery employed in enforcing the prohibition given in detail; that that was a matter entirely for the Legislature, and not for the Constitutional Convention.

The resolutions after some further debate were adopted.

Mr. Rauch made a very grave accusation against the ministers. He charged thousands of preachers throughout the State with being drunkard-makers by example, and very many with being drunkards.

On being called to account by a delegate he withdrew the term "thousands" and qualified it by saying that "very many were guilty of drinking wines and liquors. The fact was, large numbers of them were not up to the standard on the temperance question; and, although the truth might not be palatable, yet it was nevertheless a fact."

Mr. Milligan remarked that so long as churches suffered rum-sellers to hide themselves behind the communion table, there would be a sort of respectability about the traffic. There were churches that shielded the rum-seller, and there were those that did not. Churches should be urged to cast out the man who engaged in the accursed business of destroying the minds and bodies of his fellowmen. (Applause.)

Rev. Mr. Woodend defended the ministry from the charge of intemperance. He had been twenty-eight years in the ministry, and never knew a single minister who either tasted or handled the accursed stuff.

Hon. James Black was appointed chairman of the committe to memorialize the Constitutional Convention on the subject of prohibition; and the Convention, in conjunction with Mr. Black and Mr. T.H. Rabe, were authorized to appoint the committee.

Mr. H. D. McGaw offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from a useful and busy life, to a better home in heaven, Mr. Horace Greeley; therefore be it

Resolved, that in the death of Mr. Greeley the temperance cause has lost an earnest defender, total abstinence a lifelong devotee, and prohibition an eloquent and logical champion.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the citizens of Pittsburgh, the officers of the Convention, and the trustees and pastor of the First Methodist church.

Adjourned until evening.

Evening Session.

The attendance in the evening session was large, and the several addresses made were of an interesting character. After the usual introductory exercises, the Presiding officer, Rev. D. C. Babcock stated that the business of the convention had been concluded, and that addresses would be the order of the evening.

Rev. W. Woodward, of Indiana county, was the first speaker. He referred to the great progress of temperance made in that county, until now he believes there was not one licensed house in the whole county. He was followed by Mr. J. B. Smith, of Greensburg, who made some telling remarks, and related a number of stories showing the wretchedness and misery brought on by intemperance.

Mr. F. Donnelly, of this city, was the next speaker. He said that he was from the North of Ireland, but from this did not wish the audience to believe that he was a Catholic, as he was a Presbyterian. He believed, however, that all denominations should unite harmoniously together in the cause of temperance. He regretted that his countrymen with few exceptions were intemperate, but said that a new era was dawning on the Irishmen, and that in a short time they would make as rapid advance in this cause as other nationalities. In one week one hundred and thirty-one Irishmen in this city signed the pledge, which shows that something is being done.

Rev. C. Babcock agreed with the preceding speaker in that the convention should exercise a spirit of liberality with all denominations and nationalities, whether Catholic or any other denominations. He was highly pleased that Bishop Domenec had signed the call. He then gave a history of the State Temperance Union, the object of its organization, and what it had already accomplished. He then said that the children should be remembered in this work, and early taught the evils of intemperance, and educated in this subject. Remarks were then made by Thornton A. Shinn and Colonel G. F. McFarland, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

MAYOR BLACKMORE disposed of three important criminal cases yesterday morning. Samuel Dougherty, John Dougherty, Archy Spratt and Richard Lee were held to answer for the shooting of Andrew Cronin, in the Twelfth ward, two weeks last Saturday night. Samuel Dougherty, in default of $2,000, and John Dougherty, in default of $500 bail, were committed to jail. Spratt and Lee gave bail in $500 each. Kate Raney was committed to jail in default of $4,000 on the charge of assault and battery on officer McMullen, and with cutting John Sharkey and officer Cunningham.

Hazzard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

$1000 Reward

Is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Goldon Medical Discovery for a medicine that will equal it in curing severe and lingering Coughs, Bronchitis and all deseases of the lungs. 607

The Lightest Draft,

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

Pimples Removed

and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York

The Latest Swindle.

Certain sanctimonious charitans would fain pursuade the world that diffusive stimulants have no medical value, and that detestable slops composed of griping acids and drastic purgatives are better tonics than the finest vegetable ingredients combined with the purest and mellowest products of the still. But this sort of thing won't go down. The stomach of our common sense rejects it, as the physical stomach of every man with an undepraved palate rejects with loathing and abhorrence, the nauseous abominations, "free from alcohol," which humbugs are trying to thrust down the throats of Temperance Invalids under the pretence that the filth will do them good? It is not likely that while PLANTATION BITTERS, the Standard Tonic of America, is anywhere accessible, such sickening frauds can make much headway, but it is as well to put the public on their guard against them.

MARRIED.

YERS—HAYS—On Thursday Evening, December 5th, 1872, at the residence of Richard Hays, Esq., by Rev. S. F. Scovel, D. D., E. M. BYERS and ANNIE M. HAYS.

DIED.

COOPER—On Friday morning, 29th inst., in the sixth year of his age, HARRY L. COOPER, son of the late Jas. M. Cooper.

BARNES—On Monday morning, December 9th, 1872, OLIVE WELDON, aged four years and four months, daughter of W. H. and Eva H. Barnes.

WORKMN—Thursday, December 5th, 1872, at Wooster, Ohio, Mrs. JANE WORKMAN, consort of John Workman, deceased.

EATON—On Monday morning, December 2d, 1872, Captain JOHN EATON, aged fifty-nine years.

ROSS—On Tuesday, December 3d, 1872, at half-past seven o'clock P. M., THOMAS, son of Joseph and the late Jane Ross, in the twentieth year of his age.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	112¼
United States 6s, 1881, bid	113⅛
United States 6s (Coupons)	117⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862	112 @112½
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	112 @113⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865	112 @113⅛
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	116⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867	116½
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	116⅜
United States 10-40s	108⅛
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	108¼@109⅛
Currency Sixes	113½@113
New 5 Per Cents	111¼

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, THURSDAY, December 12, 1872.

REMARKS—After several days of real cold and hard freezing, the weather is moderating, being decidedly more agreeable for outdoor transactions. The preparations for the holidays continue on a very extensive scale. Trade generally speaking is fully as good as can be looked for at this season of the year. The wholesale dealers, at least most of them, are busily engaged in settling up their annual accounts in order to open up new books on the beginning of the new year. In regard to the leading articles of trade we have no material change to note; the demand being fair and sales regular. Bacon—Dealers report a moderate demand for local purposes at the decline we have before noted; the cheap rates of fresh meats have cut down the demand very materially. Buckwheat flour—The receipts for some days have been light, hence the market was firmer with more anxiety on the part of dealers to take hold. Apples—Are held firmly at the advance we have before noted. The receipts continue light.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	2,182
Wheat, sks	675
Butter, pks	39
Apples, bbls	172
Corn, sks	310
Barley, sks	202
Oats, sks	862
Rye, sks	750

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; store rates command the usual advance:

HAY—The demand was just as active as ever; dealers report sales of baled on wharf and from depot at $30a36 per ton as per quality and condition.

BACON AND HOG PRODUCTS—The market was steady, and a fair business was transacted at the following: Shoulders, sugar cured 8c, plain 6½c; hams, sugar cured 15½c; rib sides 9c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides 10c; ham sausage 10c; mess pork $15; lard, tierces 9c; half bbls 10c; kegs and buckets 10¼c; pigs' feet per keg $2 70, half bbl $5.

DRIED BEEF—18c.

HOMINY—Market steady at $4 25a4 75 per bbl.

HONEY—Dealers report sales at 35a40c per lb.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 extra western strained at 78a80c per gallon.

POTATOES—Prime peach blows 80a85c per bush.

POULTRY—Chickens live per pair 45a50c, dressed 10a12c per lb; turkeys dressed 14a16c per lb.

APPLE BUTTER—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing either new or important; the current rates are 45a55c per gallon.

APPLES—We can report a firm market and a good demand; holders at present have the advantage; the extreme rates are $2a2 50a3 per bbl, the latter for choice lots.

ASHES—The supply was equal to the demand; prices have been uniform for some days; soda ash, common, 5c; refined 6a6¼c; nitrate soda, 5c; pots. 9¾a9¾c; dearls, 11a11½c.

ALE—Dealers report a brisk demand at the following: XX ale, $10 per bbl; $5 per half bbl: X ale, $9 per bbl; $4 50 per half bbl; India ale, $11 per bbl; $5 50 per half bbl; packages extra.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Stock light with a firm market; we can report sales at $9a9 50 per bbl.

BROOM CORN—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands; prices are steady at 4a5a7c per lb.

CRANBERRIES—The market is well supplied with the various kinds; we quote Sackett's and Carey's belles at $14 per bbl; common $10a$12 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—Are coming in more freely, the current rates are 5a5½ per lb. The best demand was for medium sizes.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was dull but no lower, prices being nominal, apples 4a6c; peaches, prime halves 7a8c; blackberries 12a13c per lb.

EGGS—As usual at this season of the year there was a good demand for fresh ones with regular sales at 34a35; pickled 28a31c per doz.

BUTTER—Dealers report an active market for choice lots and a dull one for other descriptions. We quote the former at 28a30c in small packages; other kinds are difficult to dispose of.

CHEESE—The supply is in excess of the demand; prices weak, but no lower; Goshen is quoted at 16½a17c; Ohio, Sweitzer, 15½a16½c per lb.

CIDER—The stock in first hands is not a large one. Dealers report sales in a regular way at $5 50a6 55 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Market steady with a fair trade demand. The rates at the works per car load lots are 23a23½c for standard brands.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quiet at $7 50 per can.

CEMENT—Stock in first hands considered ample for all ordinary occasions; Beeson's Hydraulic $2 00a2 25; Louisville $2 50a2 75; Rosendale $4 00a4 50. Calcined plaster $4 00a4 50 per bbl.

FLOUR—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demand; spring wheat $7 50a8 00; red winter wheat $8 00a8 500 as per quality; the Eastern and European markets are reported dull.

GRAIN—Dealers report an improved demand, particularly for wheat with reduced stocks to operate with; the present rates are red fair to prime at $1 60a1 70; amber $1 75a1 80; white is scarce and difficult to quote. Oats are firm with a steady market with sales by the car load at 40a43c. Corn, shelled scarce; we quote spot 38a60c; ear bulk 55a56c. Rye steady at 87a90c. Barley in good demand; fair to prime spring 85a90c; fall $1 00.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, December 12, 1872.

REMARKS—The market so far as relates to crude remains quiet and without any prospect of material change until the new arrangement goes into operation; in regard to prices they remain as last quoted; at Parker's the prices are $3 60 per bbl, which is equal to about 9¾c here; for the balance of the year we do not look for much activity.

REFINED.

As before noted, dealers are apart in their views, there being a difference of ¾c per gallon; refiners want 27c for delivery any time this year; on the other hand exporters are offering 26a26½c; the result was, that but lots changed hands.

OIL BARRELS.

Demand fair for city make at $2 15; country $2 05a2 10.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, December 11.—The *Courier* says: There is no change in the market from yesterday with nothing doing and closed dull with the following sales:

UPPER ROAD.

300 bbls spot.....$3 80
500 do do 3 85

OIL CITY.

1,000 do do 3 85

NEW YORK, December 11.—Closing of the 10th. Crude in bulk held at 12½a13c with very little demand and nominal; refined very dull at 26½c bid for small cargoes; cases easier at 30½a31c; naptha quiet at 17a17½c for wester and city respectively; Philadelphia delivery dull; refined quoted at 27c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, December 11.—Market dull at $3 65a3 70.

ROUSEVILLE, December 11.—Market very quiet at $3 80a3 85.

OIL CITY, December 11.—Market quiet and unsettled; Oil City, $3 80 bid; 3 90 asked; lower road, $3 65 bid; 3 75 asked; upper road $3 80.

TITUSVILLE, December 11.—Market quiet and dull at $3 85a3 90.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11.—Market dull.

Standard White	27c
Crude in bulk	12c
Cases	31c
December	27c

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, THURSDAY, December 12, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts since our last review were not large for local purposes; although there was a good many through stock the market was moderately firm; the demand was to a fair extent for nice smooth cattle, of which the offerings were not very numerous. The advance noted in our last report was maintained, and for a portion of the time holders had the advantage. The current rates were as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 lb steers	7 15a7 25
Prime 1,300 lb steers	6 50a7 00
Prime 1,200 lb steers	5 75a6 25
Fair, 1,100 lbs steers	5 00a5 50
Fair 1,000 lb steers	4 50a4 75
Common	3 75a4 00

HOGS.

The receipts are still coming in pretty freely, though not so large as the week previous; as the weather continues favorable for packing purposes there was a good jobbing demand, and a good many lots were disposed of. The rates have undergone but little change since our last review; the hogs most fancied were those whose average weight was about 200 lbs. The current rates were:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 10a4 25
Prime "	4 10a4 15
Yorkers, light and smooth	4 10a4 25
Common	4 00

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was light; this, however, has been the situation for some days; the fact is, the low price of hogs has increased the demand and diminished the sales of sheep to a corresponding extent; a number of eastern buyers were on hand and the principal sales were for the eastern markets. The current rates were:

PRICES:

Extra 100 lbs. fine wool	$5 85a6 00
Extra 95 lbs. fine wool	5 75
Extra 90 lbs. fine wool	5 50
Extra 85 lbs. fine wool	4 26

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Money active and close at 7 per cent. to 1-32, closing at 7 per cent. coin.

Sterling strong at 8⅝ per cent. for long and 10⅝ per cent. for short sight.

Gold firmer and opened at 112⅝, declined to 11⅜ and closed at 112⅝a112¾.

Loans 2 to 3 per cent. for carrying and flat to 1-32 for use,

Clearings, $79,000,000.

Treasury disbursements $159,600.

There is some talk of the approaching exports of government ⅛ per cent. better, but quiet. None purchased by the Treasury.

State securities strong on Tennessees; otherwise dull.

Stock speculations marked by activity, and wide fluctuations in a few shares, while the general list is dull and firm, and within range of ⅛ to 1⅛ per cent. Pacific Mail very active, opening at 79½c, touching 80, reacting to 77½, and closing at 79, bid, ¼ asked. Borrowers of the stock find it difficult to obtain. Hannibal and St. Joseph opened at 44, fell to 41, and closed at 43, the preferred advancing from 66¼ to 69½. Western Union active, rising from 77¼ to 79⅝, closing at 78¾. Wabash active and advanced from 70 to 71⅜, while Hartford and Erie rose from 8⅜ to 9¼. The whole market closed firm.

DRY GOODS.

The market for all descriptions of goods was quiet to-day, commission houses making deliveries of many styles of goods which have been scarce of late and jobbers stocks now show full assortments. Cotton goods generally firm at current quotations; heavy standard sheetings and Canton flannels in rather better supply. Woolens quiet, except for selections of spring cassimeres. Wool flannels quiet, but scarlet goods scarce and firm. Horse blankets are in great request and scarce. Foreign goods very dull and selling low at auction. Laces and embroideries active.

PRODUCE.

Cotton more active with a good export demand; middling upland 19⅝c; sales of futures 17,200 bales; December 18 5-16a19c; January 19a19¼c; February 19¼a19 7-16c; March 19⅝a19 11-16c; April 19¾a20c; May 20¼a20 5-16c; June 20¼a20 9-16c. Flour firm and rather more doing; receipts of 16,000 bbls, western and State $5 90a6 30; common to good $6 90a7 05; good to choice $7 10; white wheat extra $7 90a8 65; extra Ohio $7 00a9 25; St. Louis $7 10a11 00. Rye flour in fair demand at $4 90a6 50. Corn quiet. Whiskey firmer at 95a95½c. Wheat dull and lower; receipts of 10,000 bushels; No 2 spring Chicago $1 51; winter red and amber western $1 65a1 80; white Michigan $1 85a2 00; No 2 Milwaukee $1 57. Rye scarce and firm. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn steady and firmer steamer western mixed 65a63c; sail 66¼c; yellow western 67¼c. Oats are a shade firmer, with a better inquiry; old western mixed 52½c; State 49a52c. Eggs steady; western 34a35c. Hay firm. Hops firm at 35a48c. Leather firm at 28a31c. Wool quiet and unchanged. Coffee firm and higher; Rio 15¾a18¼c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 9¼a9¼c; Cuba 9¼a9¾c, Rice steady at 7¼a8½c; Petroleum—Crude 12¾c; refined 26½a27c. Provisions—Mess pork unchanged. Beef cut meats unchanged. Lard firm; No 1 to prime steam 7¾a8c; kettle 8¼c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Why Endure What is Curable?

"What can't be cured must be endured," says the proverb: but indigestion *can* be cured, and therefore it is the merest stupidity to endure it. Dyspeptics have certainly a right to continue dyspeptics to the end of their days if they choose, but as it is not supposed that any rational being prefers physical torment to ease and health, the probability is that if all sufferers from indigestion were convinced that an absolute, infallible remedy for their complaint existed, they would with one accord resort to it. We most emphatically declare that such a remedy does exist, and that its name is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The record of its success extends over a period of more than twenty years, and it is fearlessly alleged that during the whole of that time it has never failed to afford permanent relief in any disorder or derangement of the stomach that was not organic, malignant and incurable. The testimonials that go to establish this important fact can be counted by the thousand. Stomach complaints that had been aggravated by a total disregard of all dietary rules, and intensified and rendered chronic by medicinal treatment or drastic purgation, have in hundreds of instances been cured within three months by systematic use of this celebrated stomachic and alterative. It should be remembered that weakness of the digestive organs involve many other ailments. Biliousness, headache, nervous debility, spasms, palpitations of the heart, rush of blood to the head, nausea, vertigo, and sleeplessness are among its concomitants and results; and for all these the great vegetable tonic is a specific. It acts first upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the secretory and nervous systems and the bowels, its general effect being always genial and beneficent.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day?

DR. KEYSER—You have asked my opinion about your medicine, and I cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
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Lung examinations daily.

Speedily Cured!

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NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or exposure in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanetly cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and imposters that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefited and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination, they will frankly tell you. Remember they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

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NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, at its next annual session, for an act to incorporate a bank, to be know as the Saint Clair Bank, with a capital stock of $500,000; said bank to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny co unty, Pennsylvania.

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